Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance-
$3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 10 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

JOHN HALL.
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.)
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
NORTH CAROLINA NAVAL STORES,
33 *GRAVIER STREET, New Orleans.*
Jan. 8, 1847.—[17-3m

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.
Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35-tf

CARRIAGES.

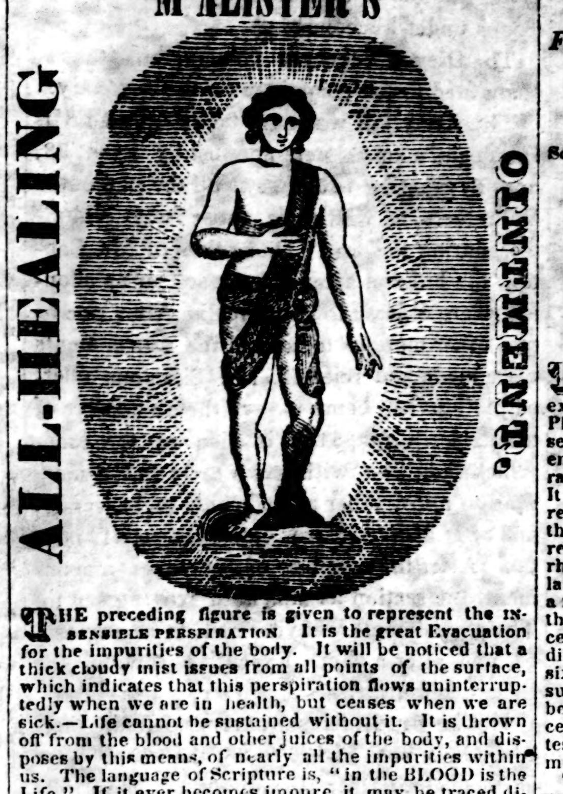
Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,
Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1

M'ALISTER'S



THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEAD ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies

RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation & swelling, when the pain of course ceases

FEVERS. In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the April 3d, 1846.—130 CHRONICLE OFFICE.
Price 50 cts for the large, and 25 cts for the small bottles

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle the same without further notice. All persons failing to comply with the above by the first day of February next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. and all persons having claims against the undersigned will hand them in for payment.

I will dispose of the balance of my Ready-made Clothing and Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, at New York cost. Persons in want of Ready-made Clothing would do well to give me a call, as they are made well and warranted to give satisfaction.
H. S. KELLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1847.

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of
FRESH MEATS,
of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

Just Received,

AND now opening, another lot of those beautiful SILK VELVET CAPS for Infants, and other styles in great variety. Call and see them at MYERS & BARNUM'S.
November 20, 1846

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I become acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size, forehead, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WANER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,
LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE,
In the town of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING desirous to close his business in Wilmington, offers for sale, the House and Lot on Walnut Street, continued, now occupied by Mr. JOS. M. TILLEY. The lot is 66 feet by 330 feet, corner lot, having on it a new one and a half story house, containing 6 rooms, with all necessary out houses.

ALSO,

A House and Lot, situated on Red Cross Street, now occupied by the undersigned. The lot is 80 feet by 200 feet, the house contains 8 rooms, is nearly new, and is filled in with brick; there are all necessary out-houses on the lot. Also, an enclosed lot adjoining and fronting Red Cross Street, 66 feet by 200 feet.

ALSO,

Two enclosed lots on Boundary and Third Streets, 55 feet by 250 feet.

ALSO,

One half lot on *Third Street* continued. Also, one quarter section of Land in the State of Illinois—said to be of excellent quality.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM WILSON.
August 21, 1846 49-tf

CHAIRS.

144 COMMON Wood Seat, 96 Turned Top, 96 O. G. Double Back, Children's all kinds.
24 scroll wood seat Nurse,
12 scroll wood seat Rocking,
12 " cane "
24 " round post cane seat,
48 banister " " "
24 wash stands and Toilets,
24 Office, 12 cane seat Nurse.

WOODEN WARE.

Nests Dry Measures; Wire Sifters; bailed Boxes; Mouse Traps; Dippers; Child's Wheel-Barrows; Willow Cradles and Wagons, Market Baskets; Window Blinds; Wash Boards; Painted Pails; do. Tubs; do. Keelers; Brooms, &c. &c. All of good quality, and for sale low by
[D25] R. H. STANTON & CO.

CANDIES—FRUITS—NUTS—AND PRESERVES.—Steam Candies of all kinds, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Almonds, E. Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Hickory Nuts, and Filberts, Canton Ginger, and a fine article of Pickles, at
R. H. STANTON & CO.

Painting Establishment.

JOHN A. PARKER, since the fire, has temporarily taken the Shop *next North of the Methodist Protestant Church,* where he will be happy to continue serving his customers and friends. His stock will soon be replenished, and he hopes in a short time to be more comfortably situated.

In the meantime, those indebted will appreciate his motives for dropping a hint relative to his necessities at the present moment.
December 4, 1846. 12tf

DRY GOODS,

Mostly of domestic manufacture, purchased low and for sale accordingly, in part as follows:
Kentucky Jeans, Negro Cloths, Bed Tick, Cotton Duck, brown Drill, do. and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, white, red and yellow Flannels, Ravens and Bear Duck; a splendid lot of Calicoes, Satinets, wool Plaids, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Suspenders, Gambroons, cotton and linen Thread, Buttons, Tape, Sewing Silk, &c. &c. For sale at STANTON & CO's.

NOTICE.

A FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by HALL & ARMSTRONG.
November 13, 1846.

STARCH.—50 boxes Pearl Starch, 10 do. No. 1 do.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS.
H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino, and buckskin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves, of all kinds; Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference keetwen cash and credit. [October 30 1846.

JUST RECEIVED.

GROOCERIES.
50 B's. Laguayra Coffee,
30 do Rio do
5 do Java do
5 Hhds. P. R. Sugar,
2 do St. Croix do
2 Boxes Loaf do
25 Hhds. Bacon Sides,
12 Brls. Mess Pork,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
40 Brls. and half Brls. Canal Flour.
12 Brls. N. C. Lard,
15 Boxes Soap,
15 do Candles,
6 do Tobacco,
2 Brls. Snuff,
60 Bags assorted Shot,
10 Kegs Powder,
60 Kegs assorted Nails,
1200 Bushels Salt,
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.
Mat's Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Spanish Br'n., Venetian Red, Annetta, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts Saleratus.

HARDWARE.

COOPERS.
Stock Howells, Adzes, Bourd Axes, Jointer Irons, Croze, Compasses, Vices, Drawing Knives, Howelling Knives.

CARPENTERS.
Adzes, Squares, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Augers, Chissels, Gimblets. Cross Cut Saws, Knob, Plate, and Stock Locks, Pad do. Collin's & Simmons' Timber and Boxing Axes. Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher do. Razors, Scissors, Sheep Sheers, Hinges & Screws, Round Shaves. Round Shave Files Mill Saw do. Hand Saw do. Waffle & Wafer Irons Shovels & Tongs. Rice and Weeding Hoes, Cotton and Wool Cards. Log and Trace Chains, Rafting Gimblets, Shoe Blacking and Brushes. Horse Brushels, Shovels and Spades, Long Handle Shovels, Bed Chords, Hemp Rope, Shoe. Thr'd, Lamp Wick, and Plough Lines.

CROCKERY.
Plates, Cups & Saucers, Dishes, Bowls, Mugs, Pitchers, Basins, Eures, Steak Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pots, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c.

CASTINGS.
Pots, Ovens, Plain and Covered Spiders, Frying Pans, Stew Pans, Sauce Pans, And Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes.

HATS.
Fine Fur and Silk Hats, Pearl Sportsman do., Wool do., Youth and Men's Cloth and Sealet Caps, Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps.

SHOES.
A general assortment of Heavy and Kip Brogans and Boots, Ladies Seal, Morocco and Leather Shoes, Boots & Slippers.

Dry Goods.

atinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Cassimeres, Kerseys, Linseys, Red and White Flannels, Blue and Black Cloth, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting, Russia and Birds Eye Diaper, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Canvas, Padding, Ginghams, Blue and White Cotton Drilling, Blue Striped Homespun, Mariner Shirting, *Texas Shirting*; a general assortment of Calicoes, Fine and Common Blankets, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs, Blue Striped and Fancy Head do., White and Brown Linnen; a general assortment of Thread, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Combs, &c. &c.; together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, by HALL & ARMSTRONG.
Sept 18, 1846.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington, and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactnred under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded. I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.
Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent, for cash, for all sums over $20.

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.
Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.
SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-tf

Selling off! Selling off!
AT FIRST COST.

IN order to close our business in this place, we will sell our entire stock of clothing, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and a great many other articles, at first cost. Now come and buy goods at 50 per cent. lower than you can buy them in any other store. Call at FRIDENBERG & BROTHERS,
Dawson's old corner, Market street,
Wilmington, N. C.
November 13, 1846 9-3m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 '22-1y

$50 *REWARD.*

RANAWAY from my plantation in Duplin county, sometime in June last, my negro man
BILL.
He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, dark complexion, and walks a little cramped, from having had his toes injured by frost, has a pleasant look when spoken to, and is a blacksmith by trade. Said boy was raised in Jones county, where I think he is lurking, and probably harbored. He is also acquainted in the counties of Duplin and Onslow, and has been outlawed.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail within the State, so that I can get him again, and an additional sum of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
LUTHER WRIGHT.
Duplin co., Nov'r 27, 1846 11-tf

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened, selected by himself, with great care in the Northern cities, the richest and most extensive assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, House-Keeping and Fancy Articles, &c. ever offered by him, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Watches repaired and cleaned as usual.
T. W. BROWN.
Wilmington, N C., Nov. 6, 1846. 8tf

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to
DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
JESSE BOWDEN.
M1g1816. 26-1y

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE subscriber is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, to which the attention of the public is especially directed, as he warrants every article genuine.
Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup Wild Cherry,
Wistar's Balsam do.
Dr. Jaynes' Expectorant,
" " Carminative Balsam,
" " Vermifuge,
" " Hair Tonic,
" " Sanative Pills,
Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters,
Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparil-
" Extract Cinchonine, [la, &c.,
" " Buchu,
Sands' Sarsaparilla.
" Tetter Remedy,
Dr. McMunn's Elixir Opium,
Dr. Perry's Dead Shot Vermifuge,
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Dr. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup,
Upham's Pile Electuary,
Henry's Magnesia, Leidy's Blood Pills,
Murray's fluid do. Gray's Ointment,
Lee's, Peter's, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, & Spen-
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water, [cer's Pills,
Cheesman's Arabian Balsam,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea,
Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture,
Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, a certain cure for deafness,
Allen's Vegetable Compound for Dyspepsia,
Harlem Oil, Pain Killer, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, &c. &c. WM. SHAW.
January 15, 1847.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of
LARKINS & CORBETT,
for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.
WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

CHEESE.—50 boxes Cheese. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

CLOTHING.—Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, coarse Overcoats, flannel and cotton Shirts, knit Under Shirts and Drawers, Gurnsey Frocks, and the like at STANTON & CO's.

FLOUR.—25 bbls. and 25 ½ bbls. Canal. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MYERS & BARNUM,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. MYERS, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,

of Beebee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of

Men's, Boys', & Infants' Caps,

of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps

of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2,50, the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps,* to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.
MYERS & BARNUM,
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.
C. MYERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Calf, kip and thick Boots; kip, seal and calf Shoes and Brogans; men s Slippers; women's lace Boots. do. Slippers. At STANTON & CO's.

SCOTCH ALE.—10 doz. Scotch Ale, in quart bottles, very fine. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Mail Proposals.

Extract from the act of Congress of 3d March, 1845.

"SECTION 18. "*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

☞Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules, shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be; and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of July, 1847, to the 30th June, 1851, inclusive, in North Carolina, will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9, a. m., of the 10th March, 1847, (to be decided by the 1st day of April) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NORTH CAROLINA.

2801. From Raleigh, by Neuse, Forestville, Franklinton, Staunton, Henderson, Ridgeway, Macon Depot, and Littleton, to Gaston, 87 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh daily at 1 p m, arrive at Gaston same days by 9½ p m.

Leave Gaston daily at 4½ a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by ½ p m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route, with the necessary expedition therefor, will also be considered.

2802. From Raleigh, by Pleasant Plains, Burn's Level, and Averysborough, to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back, daily.

Leave Raleigh every day at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 2 a m.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 11 p m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 11 a m.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour will be considered.

2803. From Raleigh, by Eagle Rock, Wakefield, Stanhope, and Nashville, to Rocky Mount, 61 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 10 p m.

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh same days by 10 p m.

2804. From Raleigh, by Holly Springs, Haywood, Long Street, Rollin's Store, and Pocket, to Johnsonville, 72 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Johnsonville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Johnsonville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 6 p m.

2805. From Raleigh, by Moringsville, Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Mason's Hall, Haw River, Albright's, and Allemance, to Greensborough, 86 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 2 p m.

Leave Greensborough every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 6 a m.

Mount Ararat to be supplied three times a week, from Haw river.

2806. From Raleigh, by Kelvin Grove, Roger's Store, Fishdam, Stagville, Red Mountain, Daniel's Mills, and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, and return by Mount Tirza, Red Mountain, Round Hill, Stagville, and Flemington, to Raleigh, equal to 54 miles, once a week.

Leave Raleigh every Friday at 3 p m, arrive at Roxborough next day by 7 p m.

Leave Roxborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Raleigh next day by 10 a m.

2807. From Raleigh, by Grove, Hackney's X Roads, Pittsborough, St. Lawrence, Marley's Mills, Ashborough, Carraway, Spencer, and Cotton Grove, to Salisbury, 118 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 7 p m.

Terms for Advertising.
PER SQUARE OF SIXTEEN LINES OR LESS.

One square one insertion,	$1 00
do. do. 2 insertions,	1 25
do. do. 3 do.	1 50
do. do. 3 months, without change,	3 00
do. do. 6 do. do	4 50
do. do. 12 do. do	8 00
do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do. do 12 do. do. do.	20 00

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months.

☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Office South East corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite Bank of the State.

2808. From Raleigh, by Gulley's Store, Smithfield, Boon Hill, and Waynesborough, to Goldsboro,' 51 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Raleigh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsboro' same days by 9 p m.

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Raleigh next days by 1 a m.

2809. From Fayetteville, by Davis's Springs, Randalsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C., to Cheraw, 72 miles and back, daily.

Leave Fayetteville every day at 3 a m, arrive at Cheraw same day by 10 p m.

Leave Cheraw every day at 3 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 10 p m.

Proposals to embrace Bennetsville, in place of Brightsville, will be considered.

Proposals for the transportation of the great northern and southern mails on this route at a speed of not less than 6 miles an hour will be considered.

2810. From Fayetteville, by Little Rock, St. Paul's, Lumberton, Leesville, and Gaddysville, to Marion C. H., S. C., 75 miles & back, twice a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Saturday at 3 a m, arrive at Marion C. H. next days by 12 m.

Leave Marion C. H. every Wednesday and Surday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 10 p m.

2811. From Fayetteville, by Pearson's Mills, Johnsonville, Crain's Creek, Caranish, Carthage, Peets, Caledonia, Oak Corner, Sugg's Bridge, Uharee, Lassitas, Hill's Store, Salem Church, Mount Lebanon, and Healing Springs, to Salisbury, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m.

Leave Carthage every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Salisbury next day by 6 p m.

Leave Salisbury every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Carthage next day by 6 p m.

Leave Carthage every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville same day by 6 p m.

2812. From Fayetteville, by Argyle, Solemn Grove, New Gilead, Clark's Mills, Macedonia, and Butler's Mills, to Lawrenceville, 72 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville next day by 5 p m.

Leave Lawrenceville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Fayetteville next day by 5 p m.

2813: From Fayetteville, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown Westbrook, and Robinsons, to Wilmington 86 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Wilmington next days by 12 m

Leave Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 8 p m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered

2814: From Fayetteville, by Owensville, Clinton, and Springvale, to Warsaw, 49 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Fayetteville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 p m, arrive at Warsaw next days by 8 a m

Leave Warsaw every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Fayetteville next days by 4 a m

2815: From Lumberton, by Philadelphus, Gillopolis, Cowper Hill, Stewartsville, Queensdale, and Alfordsville, to Lumberton, equal to 37 miles, once a week

Leave Lumberton every Wednesday at 6 a m, and return to Lumberton next day by 6 p m

2816: From Elizabethtown, by Big Swamp, Porter's Swamp, Fair Bluff, Gum Swamp, White Marsh, Whitesville, and Western Prong, to Elizabethtown, equal to 52 miles, once a week

Leave Elizabethtown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 8 p m

Leave Fair Bluff every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 2 p m

2817: From Weldon, by Halifax, Enfield, Battleborough, Rocky Mount, Joyner's Depot, Tossnot Depot, Black creek, Nahunta, Goldsborough, Dudley, Faison's Depot, Warsaw, Strickland's Depot, Teacheys Depot, Washington Depot, Sill's creek, Wilmington and Smithville, to Charleston, S C 330 miles and back daily

From 15th March to 10th December in each year

Leave Weldon daily at 2½ a m, arrive at Charleston in 33 hours by 11½ a m

Leave Charleston daily at 3 p m, arrive at Weldon in 33 hours by 12 night

From 10th December to 15th March in each year

Leave Weldon daily at 10 p m, arrive at Charleston in 34 hours by 8 a m

Leave Charleston daily at 3 p m, arrive at Weldon next day by 11 p m

2818: From Weldon, by Westland, to Littleton, 25 miles and back once a week

Leave Weldon every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Littleton same day by 4 p m

Leave Littleton every Thursday at 6 a m, rrive at Weldon same day by 4 p m

2819: From Weldon, by Jackson, Rich Square, Britton's Store, Hotel, and Windsor, to Plymouth, 73 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Weldon every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Plymouth next days by 10 p m

Leave Plymouth every Monday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Weldon next days by 12 m

2820: From Halifax, by Scotland Neck, Palmyra, Roanake, and Hamilton, to Williamston, 60 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Halifax every Sunday and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Williamston next days by 4 p m

Leave Williamston every Tuesday and Saturdey at 6 a m, arrive at Halifax next days by 4 p m

2821: From Enfield, by Heathsville, Brinkleyville, Hill's Bridge, and Sycamore Alley, to Enfield, equal to 19 miles, once a week

Leave Enfield every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Enfield same day by 6 p m

Proposals for semi-weekly service will be considered

2822: From Rocky Mount, by Tarborough, Sparta, Falkland, Greenville, and Pactolus, to Washington, 68 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Rocky Mount every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Washington next days by 1 a m

Leave Washington every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount next days by 1 a m

2823: From Rocky Mount, by Hilliards town, Belford, and Louisburg, to Franklinton, 47 miles and back, three times a week to Louisburg, and six times a week the residue

Leave Rocky Mount every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Louisburg same days by 4 p m

Leave Louisburg every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Rocky Mount same days by 4 p m

Leave Louisburg every day (except Sunday) at 5 a m, arrive at Franklinton same days by 8 a m

Leave Franklinton every day (except Sunday) at 5 p m, arrive at Louisburg same days by 8 p m

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 5, 1847.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞There was a severe gale of wind and rain at this place on Wednesday last, and several rafts of Timber and Turpentine were broken to pieces, the greater part of which will be a total loss.

THE VOLUNTEERS vs. GOV. GRAHAM.

Never have we known or heard of a set of men being treated with so little respect as have been the Volunteers of North Carolina, by the federal leaders of this State. Never since the formation of the Union have any set of men shown their cloven foot so clearly as have the federalists of North Carolina, in this Mexican war affair. From the very commencement the leaders of the Federal party have done everything in their power to discourage the brave sons of Carolina from rallying to the call of their country. Ever since the late requisition was made, the Federal party have been throwing every obstacle in the way, imaginable. Their course in the Legislature will go to prove what we say. They not only asserted that the war had been caused "by the Executive," but pronounced it a war of "*rapine, conquest, and plunder.*" They have not only seen fit to do all this, but these same federal leaders of the Legislature actually *caucussed* on the appointment of Field Officers to a Regiment of Volunteers, whom they knew were Democratic, by at least two-thirds. They settled down upon the men Gov. Graham should appoint, and Gov. Graham, being the pliant tool of this same federal caucus, without consulting the interest, wishes, or welfare of the Volunteers, or the honor of the State, very coolly obeys the decision which the caucus had come to, and makes the appointments according to their bidding. The Governor and his associates have said to these Volunteers: This is the President's war; a war of "*rapine, conquest* and *plunder*," therefore you have no business to share in such a war, but if you are determined to go, we will appropriate to you $10,000; and if you receive this money, you will, of course, endorse all we have said against the war and the President. Not content with making every volunteer who receives his quota of the ten thousand dollars endorse a lie upon his government, but the Field Officers to be appointed over them must be such as have been foremost in passing the Mexican preamble; and, (so far as Mr. Payne is concerned, for he was the prime mover in the latter case, and no doubt received his appointment as a reward for his services,) taking from the rank and file of the regiment the power to elect their own officers. But to cap the climax, the Ral. Register, the organ of the Federal party, and of Gov. Graham, on announcing to the world the appointments, very coolly says, he "should like to see the man" who objects to them. Shame be upon the Editor for such impudence. He knew full well, when he penned the sentence, that the appointment of Messrs. Paine and Fagg could not be acceptable to the volunteers. Neither of them were volunteers, and neither of them had aided in the least to get up the regiment, but on the contrary had thrown every obstacle in its way, by denouncing the war in every manner. He knew this, and he knew that there were men in the ranks of the volunteers who would have been acceptable—one at least, who had been strongly recommended to the office of Colonel. Still, knowing all this, the Register asserts that he should like to see the man who objects to the appointments. Was there ever such barefaced impudence? Why, the fact is, we have not heard of a single man who approves of the appointments of Messrs. Paine and Fagg. Certain are we that not one in a hundred of the volunteers approve of them.

We do not in the least blame Gov. Graham for using every honorable means in his power to accomplish a political measure, but in this case had he pursued a different course—had he thrown aside partizan feelings, and said to his political friends: You and the world know my opinions about the war—you know that I have said in my message that it is an unholy war—you know that I am personally Mexican in principle—that my sympathies are enlisted on the side of the Mexicans, and I am therefore opposed to the interests of the United States, but now that I am called upon to act in the capacity of Governor of North Carolina, and you having placed in my hands the appointing power, I must be left to act the man—I must consult the honor of the State, and the feelings of those patriotic sons who have so nobly rallied to the call of their country, and appoint such field officers as I know to be capable to fill the places, and at the same time prove acceptable to those who they will have to command. Had Gov. Graham pursued the course we have depicted above, we have not the least doubt but that the Regiment would long ago have been ready, so far as men are concerned, to have sailed for the Mexican shores. But Gov. Graham has not seen fit to adopt so noble a course—he has done the bidding of a federal *caucus* of federal leaders—he has done all they asked him to do, in defiance of the will of those whom he ought to have consulted, and he and his party leaders must be made to feel the insults they have heaped upon the brave sons of the State who are about perilling their lives in honor of their loved country. The time will come when these federal leaders will rue the day they were so foolish as to pursue the course they have. The day of retribution is not far off, when the people of North Carolina will speak in thunder tones against such conduct.

We have already extended this article to a much greater length than we intended, but at the same time we could not well express our feelings in fewer words. And now what was to have been expected would be the result of such conduct, perpetrated by the Federal leaders and a Federal Governor? Could a more high and honorable course have been adopted than that of the Mecklenburg volunteers? We extract the resolutions, together with the introductory remarks of the Editor, from the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" of the 22d ult., as follows:—

Old Mecklenburg right side up,—the spirit of '75 yet alive!—Last Thursday was a proud day for the sons of old Mecklenburg. On that day, Capt. *Caldwell*, of our volunteers, addressed his Company relative to the action of the Legislature in voting ten thousand dollars to the Regiment, and the appointment of Field Officers by Gov. Graham. He said he did not address them as whigs or democrats, but as independent freemen of Mecklenburg, who had volunteered in a glorious and patriotic cause. Although among the officers of the company, there were to be found the blood-relations of Gov. G., he felt well assured that all would freely join in an expression of indignation at the treatment our volunteers has received at the hands of the Legislature and Governor. He concluded by offering the following Resolutions, *which, by acclamation, were adopted unanimously*. So, that if Cols. Pain and Fagg want men to command, they will have to get them elsewhere than in Mecklenburg. Such men can never command the sons of Mecklenburg on the field of battle.

But here are the Resolutions:

Resolved, that we view the action of the Legislature, in the passage of the law granting $10,000 to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, as a gross insult to the Volunteers—requiring them as it does, to endorse a lie upon their own government, and a stigma of disgrace upon the cause in which they are about to peril their lives, should they receive the money.

Resolved, That we disdain to receive a cent of said appropriation on any such terms; but hurl it back, to be divided pro rata among the miserable partisans who helped to pass the law, to be divided according to grade, that grade to be regulated by the agency each man had in passing the law.

Resolved, That we regard ourselves as freemen, capable of appreciating the service in which we have Volunteered, and also, of appreciating the qualifications of suitable Field Officers, and that rather than march under commanders thrust upon us against our will, we now instruct our Captain to tender our Company to the President in the Regular service, as a Company of Dragoons, for and during the war.

ANOTHER MEETING.

We have received the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 28th ult. It contains the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg County, held on the 26th, to take into consideration the course pursued by the Volunteers, an account of which appears in our paper to-day. We regret very much that we cannot find room for the whole proceedings. The meeting unanimously approved of the action of the volunteers. We extract the following resolutions, adopted at the meeting:—

Resolved, That the course of Capt. **Caldwell** and his company of this County, in refusing to receive their share of an appropriation soiled by a base censure upon the cause for which they are about to leave their homes, and families and friends and peril their lives on the battle field, meets our cordial approval.

Resolved, That we also approve their determination not to serve under men as commanders who are opposed to the war, and whose only recommendation is a devotion to party in preference to their country. Such independence we glory in:—it proves that Mecklenburg's sons of 1847, are "chips of the old block" of '75.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of **ten**, whose duty it shall be forthwith to proceed in collecting funds for the ample support of Capt. **Caldwell** and his Volunteers until their departure from among us, and for their support and comfort on the road to Mexico.

THE ROWAN VOLUNTEERS.

We learn from the Carolina Watchman of the 29th ult., that the Rowan Company of Volunteers have been disbanded—Capt. Long has resigned, and that the volunteers have all returned home, after marching to Charlotte and remaining there some three weeks, without any government officer making his appearance or making any preparation for them.—The Watchman is disposed to make his readers believe that the volunteers broke up on account of the "delinquency" in the government officer. Now as to this we do not pretend to know any thing, but we rather guess, when the truth of the whole matter shall have been made known, that it will turn out to be something more than the delinquency of the government officer. We have but little doubt the *Mexican preamble*, passed by the federalists of the Legislature, and the appointment of Field Officers, has had its due weight in the matter. But the Watchman informs us that Mr. Ellis and Lieut. W. P. Richards, are using their best exertions to rally the Company together again, and that it was hoped they would be able to do so. We sincerely trust that they will. We notice in the same paper that a meeting of the citizens of Salisbury has been called on the subject, and that addresses would be made calling upon the citizens to aid in re-forming the Company.

NAVAL STORES.

For the information of those of our readers who may be interested in the matter, we will state that the late act of the Legislature regulating the weight and size of the barrel of Turpentine, is as follows: Each barrel of Soft Turpentine is to weigh 280 lbs. gross, and each barrel of Scrape Turpentine 240 lbs. gross. The Soft to have twelve, and the Scrape ten, good hoops around each barrel. The staves are to be thirty inches long, of the usual thickness. The law will go into operation on the first day of June next. We understand that the law has been framed with a view of bringing, as nearly as possible, the weight of the barrel to correspond with the weight required in New York, and also to make it a general law throughout this State. We think upon the whole it will work well once it gets into operation, for every maker of Turpentine will know at once what he is to receive for his labor, whether his Turpentine be hard or soft. If the barrel should exceed the weight above stated, of course he will get pay for all that is over. We have been informed that 240 lbs. of scrape is about equal to half a barrel of 280 lbs. of dip, and as this article generally sells for half as much as the soft article, it was thought right that it should be made to correspond in value; and in addition to this, there is a another material advantage to the maker: the same sized barrel that will hold 280 lbs. of dip will conveniently hold 240 lbs. of scrape.

Orange Volunteers.—We neglected to notice in our last, the arrival of the Orange Volunteers. They reached here on Thursday, (yesterday week,) and have established their quarters in town, awaiting the arrival of their Captain, (**Cameron**,) who has been detained in Raleigh on account of indisposition. We understand this Company numbers about 50. They have not yet been mustered into service.

P. S. The Orange company was mustered into service yesterday, as a detachment.

Col. Paine's Staff.—We have been informed that Col. **Paine** has appointed Lt. O. A. **Buck**, of Company "B," of the Edgecombe Volunteers, Adjutant; and **Nixon White**, of Perquimans county, Sergeant Major.

Editorial Change.—The Charleston Mercury of the 1st inst., contains the card of J. M. Clapp, Esq., who withdraws from the editorial department of the paper. The Mercury will in future be under the charge of J. E. Carew, Esq., who is now editor and proprietor.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER AND THE FIELD OFFICERS.

The Raleigh Register of Tuesday last has a long article in defence of the Governor for the course which he has pursued in the appointment of the Field Officers for the Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. In another part of to-day's paper we have expressed our opinion, and that tolerably freely, on this subject, but the Register's article brings a new feature into the discussion. In that paper we find a long list of names (members of the Legislature,) recommending Mr. Fagg, of Buncombe, for the office of Lieut. Colonel; and in this list we find the names of several Democrats. Now the Register seeks, by this array of names, to convince his readers that the appointment of Mr. Fagg was not only agreeable to the Whig party, but also to a number of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Now in justice to those Democrats who signed Mr. Fagg's recommendation, we deem it our duty to make the following explanation of the circumstances under which they "signed." In the first place, Mr. Fagg, throughout, had acted with the Democratic party in support of the military bill for giving the appointment of the Field Officers to the rank and file of the Regiment, and did all he could to make that measure the law of the land, so long as that appeared to be a practicable measure. By his course he had endeared himself to the Democratic party. In the second place, those Democrats who signed Mr. Fagg's recommendation, had ascertained that Mr. Graham had determined not to appoint Democrats to the first and second offices in the Regiment, on any account, and as Mr. Fagg had exhibited a good deal of liberality towards them during the session, and besides they deemed him as fit for the office as any other Whig who was then spoken of, they thought that they would be doing but their duty in signing his recommendation These are the reasons which influenced those Democrats whose names are affixed to that recommendation, in the course which they pursued. For our own part we merely state what we know to be the *reasons*, without endorsing their validity. Indeed, we think the better course would have been to let the Whigs fight the matter out themselves. We are sorry to find that the appointment of Mr. Fagg has met with so little favor. We say we are sorry, for, without this, too much has already been done to discourage the brave sons of North Carolina who have volunteered their services to fight the battles of our common country.

One thing is certain, that Mr. Graham, and indeed the whole Whig party, have done every thing in their power to prevent the citizens of North Carolina from volunteering; and should the old North State fail to make up the regiment, which Heaven forbid, the federal party will, in all time to come, have to bear the responsibility. This we want our readers ever to bear in mind.

☞The Flag to be presented to the North Carolina Regiment by resolution of the Legislature, has been received at this place. We have not seen it, but those who have, say it is a splendid thing.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

A somewhat mysterious letter, said to have been written by Gen. Taylor to a friend of his in New York, (supposed to be Gen. Gaines,) has, within the last fortnight, made its appearance in the public prints. It first appeared in the New York Express. We say it is a mysterious affair, for we cannot see the object of its publication, unless it was for the purpose of kicking up a little dust, in order to feel the pulse of the country as to Gen. Taylor's popularity and chance of success for the Presidency. But we are clearly of the opinion that the Federalists, who in former days showed themselves so much opposed to the election of military chieftains to the Presidential chair, have missed the figure this time. It is true, the letter is calculated on first blush to make one, who is not familiar with matters and things, think that there must be something wrong. But when the country is told that Gen. Taylor has all along had everything he asked for, and that he was authorized to make requisitions for whatever he might need, the whole plan of the Federalists must fall to the ground. We do not believe, even supposing Gen. Taylor wrote the letter, that he ever intended it for publication, or had the least idea that it would ever find its way into the public prints. As the letter has been going the rounds, we suppose our readers will also be desirous to see it, and we therefore give it to them.

P. S.—Since we penned the foregoing remarks, we see from the papers that General Gaines has gone to Washington, and that he admits that the letter from Gen. Taylor was addressed to him, and that he had it published. If this be a fact, we are the more strongly persuaded than ever that we are correct in our opinion about the object of its publication.

General Order.—The President has caused to be published, paragraph No. 650 of the Army Regulations, which is required to be strictly observed by the Army. The paragraph is in the following words:—

"650. Private letters or reports, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and always disgraceful to the army. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer found guilty of making such report for publication, without special permission, or of placing the writing beyond his control, so that it finds its way to the press, within one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be dismissed from the service."

The above order has been in existance since 1825, but it has not been considered necessary to enforce it 'till lately, and we presume that even now it would not have been deemed necessary, did not our position with a foreign foe make it imperative to the safety of our army in Mexico.

Mortality Amongst the Volunteers.—We regret to learn that the Volunteers at Fort Johnson, are suffering considerable from the influenza, and that John W. Boon, of Sampson county, belonging to Capt. **Kirkpatrick's** Company, died on Sunday last of this disease. There was also a death in the Wayne Company, but we have been unable to ascertain his name. We believe his name was Bracket.

The Caswell Volunteers.—Capt. **Williamson** and his Company of Volunteers from the county of Caswell, arrived here on Friday last. This Company numbers 77 men. The Company, on Saturday, proceeded to Smithville, where they are now quartered with the other volunteers.

☞**Jacob W. Miller**, Fed., has been re-elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey, for 6 years from the 4th of March next.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

The accounts brought over by the Hibernia from Europe, are really heart rending. Never in all our life have we more deeply felt for a starving nation, than we do for that of Ireland. May we not congratulate the world on the promulgation of the free trade principles of the Democratic party of the United States. They have been the means of opening foreign markets for our products, and thus at a time when a nation is dying from hunger, we are looked up to for food. This is a beautiful picture. It does our very soul good to know that *we* have helped to accomplish the means whereby the starving man receives succor.—We are proud to number *ourselves* with the friends of a measure so beneficial to humanity. But on the other hand, what must these great advocates for protection and a home market think of themselves now? Are they so blind to every thing that is right and just as to still persist in their unholy crusade against the best interests of the whole world, and the interests of the great mass of mankind? But we set out to give a description of the deplorable condition of the poor Irish. Just listen to the following, taken from the Baltimore Clipper:—

We gave yesterday an account of many appalling scenes resulting from the famine in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal contains a number of others equally distressing. At Skibbereen a reporter staying half an hour in town counted three funeral processions. One family was found dying of disease and want, unable to go out and seek food or medicine. In another cabin, nine persons lay stretched on the ground, suffering from fever produced by want of food; here a woman had given birth to a child, lying upon some straw. Six persons lay around her, suffering from aggravated symptoms of fever brought on by starvation. In another cabin a whole family was ill with fever, having lost two of its number within two days, and the unfeeling landlord had unhinged the door, took off their blankets, and left them to die without shelter, clothing or food. In thirty-two houses at least two of each family were ill with fever or dropsy; in some cases nine in a family were down, unable to move, and apparently anxious for death to relieve them from their sufferings.

A man, his wife and children were confined with the fever; and among the dying children was found the decaying corpse of a little boy who had died some time previously. In this case a piece of coarse packing stuff was the only covering over the living and the winding sheet of the dead. In another house a poor woman having lost two of her children by fever, was found lying at the side of her third and last child. She tried to go to the town for relief for her dying infant, and while doing so, dropped down in the street, was carried home and died in twenty-four hours. John Maloney and Michael Donovan, of the town of Beenan, were found in their hovel, having been dead some time. They died of famine. There was nothing in the house to keep the vermin off the bodies.—Four corpses lay in that town as they had died, without preparation of any kind. Another case is reported, of a body who lay six days and nights beside a dead body, without being able to procure assistance for its removal, and when the last farthing candle went out, the rats commenced to eat the decomposing body. The employment furnished by government scarcely saves the laborers from famine. By day the hungry wretches steal turnips from the fields and gnaw them in their flight. At night fall they prowl through the pasture lands and slaughter sheep and oxen to stay their hunger. A private letter letter gives an account of the flight to England of an Irish landlord with all his movable property.

And in addition to the above, we make the following melancholy extract from Wilmer & Smith's European Times. The picture it presents is really deplorable:

Ireland.—In no former period of her history has this part of the United Kingdom exhibited such a miserable and alarming aspect as at the present time. Starvation of the most dire description stalks throughout the length and breadth of its provinces—disease and death are hurrying their victims from off the stage of time, and millions of a brave but misguided people know not how, and where, to brave the awful misery which haunts their noonday walks and midnight visions. So great and unparalleled is the amount of destitution now prevailing, that the efforts of Government to abridge and mitigate the sufferings of the distressed prove unequal to the emergency. Private benevolence starts back at the horrifying picture of misery which daily demands relief. In fact, in many instances the Irish cabins are little better than charnel houses, where the dead, uncared for, unburied, lie festering by the side of the dying. Day after day are the details of wretchedness and suffering laid before the public through the medium of the Irish journals. Liverpool has a practical proof of these statements. Her charitable finances have been swallowed up of late in awarding temporary relief to the innumerable number fo Irish paupers who frequent the port. The accounts which have reached us since the sailing of the last packet state that the laborers in the neighborhood of Bantry are mowed down by famine, and those who are yet able to brave starvation look gloomily forward to the day, not far distant as they believe, when they will be found either on "fields or on mountains without the consultation of clergy or the comfort of friends." A magistrate of the county Cork has addressed a letter to the Duke of Wellington, which contains a dreadful catalogue of the familiar horrors of the time. Is it possible such things can be, in the nineteenth century, in the midst of a gigantic and prosperous empire, proud of its charity and wealth? We fear that fault is to be found with some party or other, for in many instances the commonest precautions seem to have been neglected. We hear of remote districts where journies of 40 or 50 miles, including the going and return, are made by the poor man before his family can be supplied with their slender provision of Indian meal.

Henry S. Clark, Esq., member of Congress from the late 8th district, has published an address in the Tarboro' Press of last Saturday, declining to be a candidate for re-election. He says:—

"The last Legislature of our State has tho't proper, since our last election, so to change the several Congressional Districts, as to give our opponents, in the District in which I now reside, a considerable majority. This majority, however, may be overcome by the judicious selection of a candidate, and by union and proper effort, on the side of the Democratic party. Believing, as I do, that an individual may be selected, less likely than myself, to encounter the virulent personal opposition of our adversaries, and more certain to unite our own Party, in a zealous and determined effort for success, I must cheerfully forego any and all pretensions I may have, to be the Candidate of our cause."

The French W. I. Islands.—Capt. **McLanathan**, of the brig Baltic, who arrived here last Sunday from Gaudaloupe, reports that the following regulations have lately been adopted relative to the shipping arriving from foreign ports in any of the above Islands:

Allows foreign vessels to come to anchor within the harbor and lay 24 working hours, by paying 11 francs ($2 03.) The Pilotage is due if the vessel takes a Pilot to come in or go out. The vessel must have her manifest ready, so as to be delivered up to the Customs when required.

Under this new regulation, the duty on wheat flour is 33 cents; colonial duty 19 cents; making a total of 52 cents.

☞The Loan Bill, it will be seen, passed the Senate on the 27th ult., after having been slightly amended. The House immediately concurred in the amendments, and the bill is now the law of the land. The vote in the Senate was, ayes 42, noes 2. We shall publish the bill next week in an official form.

CONGRESS.

We brought up the proceedings of Congress, in last Friday's Journal, to the 25th ult. Below we give a synopsis to the latest dates in our office, inclusive.

January 26.—**Senate.**—After the disposal of the morning business, the consideration of the loan bill was resumed, when, after a long and animated discussion, the bill was amended in two particulars; the first prohibiting the hypothecation or sale of the Treasury notes issued under the act for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including principal and interest. The second directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of each session, the amount of Treasury notes issued under the provisions of the act; the amount redeemed, and how redeemed; the amount purchased, and of whom, and at what time purchased; the amount reissued, &c. The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading. The Senate, at a late hour, adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House was engaged in Committee of the Whole, in the consideration of the bounty bill. At 2 o'clock, the Committee proceeded to vote upon the various amendments to the bill. An amendment, by Mr. I. E. Holmes, striking out all the original bill, except the first section, & inserting a new section providing for the payment of the soldiers in certificates of stock payable in ten years at six per cent. interest, in lieu of bounty land, was adopted; as also was an amendment providing that the soldiers shall be paid in gold and silver, and at the rate of ten dollars a month. Pending the action on an amendment offered by Mr. Reid, the House adjourned.

Jan. 27.—**Senate.**—The most important business of the Senate to-day, was the passage of the *loan bill*. After which, the Senate very peremptorily laid Mr. Cilly's resolution, proposing to withdraw our troops from Mexico, on the table. The ten Regiment bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, & the Senate proceeded to its consideration. Mr. Atchison offered an amendment to the bill, to the effect that the proposed additional force consist of Volunteers, which amendment Mr. A. supported in a speech of some length. He was followed by Mr. Green, on the same side; after which, Mr. Dayton took occasion to let off much gass in an attack upon the administration in relation to the management of the war in Mexico. [It is a great pity the fault finders have not the management of the Mexican war; for, if they were only half as well skilled in conducting a war as they are at finding fault, they certainly would have had every thing brought to a focus long before this.] He was followed by Mr. Jarnagin, who had not proceeded far when he yielded to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

House of Representatives.—The House was one continual scene of confusion and excitement for some time, on account of the introduction of a series of resolutions by Mr. Schenck, to terminate the war, by withdrawing our army from Menico. [The federalists certainly have a curious conception of the honor of the United States, to desire to accede all we have acquired because Mexico desires us to do so.] The House, however, finally decided that the resolution were not properly offered under the rules, and, therefore, could not be received. After order was restored, the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution, providing for the presentation of medals to the officers of the British, French, and Spanish vessels, who afforded such generous and timely succor to the officers and crew of the Somers when lost in the harbor of Vera Cruz, which was considered immediately, and passed unanimously.

The bounty bill was then taken up in Committee, and finally reported to the House in a substituted form, submitted by Mr. Phelps, and it was then passed with an amendment offered by Mr. Boyd.

Then the naval appropriation bill was taken up and discussed in committee; the question pending being on an amendment offered by Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, providing for the allowance of six cents per day in lieu of the spirit ration to such persons in the naval service of the U. S. as may elect to receive that sum instead of the "grog." To this amendment Mr. Dixon offered an amendment discontinuing the rations altogether, and allowing the six cents a day in lieu thereof.

After division, the committee rose; and pending a resolution to terminate debate upon the bill at one o'clock to-morrow, the House adjourned.

Jan. 28.—**Senate.**—To-day the bill to increase the army was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole, and all the amendments, making the troops proposed to be raised volunteers instead of regulars, were rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate in nearly the same form it came from the House. The amendments reported were all adopted by the Senate, except that relating to bounty lands, which was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—To-day the consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, in Committee of the Whole, until the hour of 1 o'clock, when, according to a resolution which had been passed, it was supposed all debate was to close, but on that point the opposition members of the House differed, and a scene of great excitement followed, and consequently no progress was made towards the final passage of the bill.—The Union of this date, in speaking of the action of the House, says:—"In the House of Representatives, instead of carrying out their own resolution, and proceeding to act on the navy appropriation bill, the struggle on the part of the opposition was to open the war debate, which led to the taking of the yeas and nays from 1 o'clock until late in the evening—from three to four hours—upon the most profitless questions—yeas and nays on a call of the House, yeas and nays on the adjournment, &c. &c. In the Senate, it was confidently expected that the vote would be taken on the army bill; but speech followed speech, and amendment succeeded amendment, until at length, about half after 6 o'clock, the amendment for giving bounty lands to the soldiers came up, and Mr. Benton determined to fight it out to-morrow morning. He stated that a company was already forming in a northern State to speculate on the bounty lands, and agents selected to form connexions with the sutlers, &c., in the camp, and buy up the soldiers' lands."

Jan. 29.—**Senate.**—After the disposal of the morning business, the Senate proceeded to the discussion of the amendment to the army bill, providing for grants of bounty lands to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in Mexico. On motion of Mr. Simmons, the amendment was amended so as to give those entitled to the land the option to receive a warrant for it, or a treasury scrip for money in lieu of it. Pending a further amendment, submitted by Mr. Hannegan, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—In the House, the naval appropriation bill was read the third time and passed.

Jan. 30th.—**Senate.**—Mr. Jarnagin, pursuant to notice, introduced a joint resolution, giving thanks to Gen. Zachary Taylor and the troops under his command.

The Oregon Surveyor General bill was recommitted to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Army bill was next taken up, and Mr. Hannegan's amendment adopted by ayes 38, noes 8, granting 160 acres to all the 12 months Volunteers, as well as to those who volunteer during the war. On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill and amendments, so far as adopted, were ordered to be printed. After one or two other motions to amend the amendments were made and rejected, Mr. Simmons offered his proviso, being to give the alternative of taking scrip for $100 in lieu of the land, which had been withdrawn early in the morning to allow other amendments to be made; and after debate it was carried, ayes 21, noes 20. After the adoption of one other amendment, the section as amended was agreed to. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—This morning, by a vote of 136 to 28, the rules were suspended, and Mr. Cocke submitted a joint resolution, indicated yesterday, tendering the unanimous thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor, and through him, the officers and men under his command, regulars and volunteers, for the brilliant achievement at Montery, with a force double that of their own to defend the city, which was strongly fortified; authorizing the President to have struck a gold medal and presented to Major General Taylor, and furnishing him with a copy of the Resolution. Mr. Faran proposed to amend, in effect: that the war was forced on us by Mexico, and is waged in defence of the honor of and in justice to the United States, by repeated and flagrant acts of insult, outrages, and finally the invasion of one of the States of this Union. He accepted a proviso of *Mr.* Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, "that nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approbation of the capitulation at Monterey. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 110, nays 70.

Rhode Island.—This little State seems determined not to be left entirely out in reaping a share of the laurels to be won on the battle fields of Mexico. The editor of the Providence Transcript has raised a company of volunteers, and is about being off for the 'scene of action.' That editor must undoubtedly be a Democrat.

Clarendon Horse Guards.—This Company, commanded by Capt. **Wm. C. Howard**, now numbers 74 men. On Friday last, 2d Lt. C. H. **Dudley**, was promoted to the rank of 1st Lt., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of **Wm. B. Flanner**, who has joined Dr. **Price's** Company of Volunteers; and Cornet **Jas. Thompson**, promoted to 2d Lieutenancy. **John Cowan** was elected Cornet.

FROM EUROPE.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Jan. 4.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The month that has elapsed since the sailing of the steam-ship Cambria has been of the most remarkable ever known in the history of the Cotton trade. On the 4th u't. we stated that the market was in an excited position, and gave it as our opinion that the advices which the steam-ship Britania had brought home a few days before did not warrant the advance which had taken place in the value of the article. The operations during the greater part of December exhibit an unusual amount of speculation; but the most excited time by far was up to the 16th ult. The chief reason given for such undue speculation were the known deficiency of the new crop in America, the shortness of the supplies in the shipping ports on the other side of the Atlantic, and the corresponding insignificant stock on hand in the United Kingdom. These considerations had been influencing the mind of the trade for some months; but it was not until the arrival of the Britannia with advices from Boston to the 18th of November, that the workings of a wild imagination on the part of specu'ators became peculiarly visible. The Britannia arrived on the 1st, and the excitement commenced the following day, and continued up till the 16th, the sales from the 1st to that date reaching the enormous number of 250,970 bales. The excitement reached its climax on the 14th of December. On that day no less than 45,000 bales changed hands, of which 30,000 were taken by speculators. With such an excessive demand, prices at once rose far beyond the calculations of the most sanguine. Since the 16th the market has been more quiet, but occasionally speculators have come forward and augmented the sales, as well as preserved prices, which assumed a declining tendency, from finding their former level.—The business done during the last fortnight of December amounts to 53,150 bales. The total sales of the month, therefore, amount to upwards of 300,000 bales, and the advance in prices as compared with those quoted on the 4th ultimo, are for bowed Georgia, ⅛d to 1d per lb.; Mobile ½d; Alabama and Tennessee 1d to 1⅛d; New Orleans ⅛d to ¼d.

Next in importance to Cotton is the Grain trade. The supplies from the United States have latterly been of a most extensive character, but stocks being previously reduced to a very low amount, the liberal arrivals that took place here seemed to have no effect, and the value of American Wheat, Flour, and Indian Corn, have been gradually rising; so that, comparing our present with the quotations of December 4, we find the rise to be as follows:—Wheat 1s 6d per 70 lb.; Flour 5s 6d to 6s per barrel; Indian Corn 12s to 14s per 480 lb.; Corn Meal 5s per barrel. Whilst writing, accounts have reached us, stating that, at the market held in London yesterday, a rise of 3s to 4s per qr. in Wheat on the rates current on the 28th ult. took place. An advance of 3s to 4s was offered for Indian Corn for future shipment. We are not prepared to say whether present prices can or will be maintained. The supplies to equal the demand which will prevail for some months must be enormous. We altogether depend for these from America. In fact, if Ireland continues in such a state of famine, we need not fear lower prices, but on the contrary, expect higher rates.

In the early part of December the transactions in Rice were of a limited character, but towards the middle of the month the trade began to revive and assume a firmer tone, and prices had increased, although only to a limited extent. It is rather remarkable that this article, which has proved itself such an excellent substitute for the Potato, has not, in these times of scarcity, become an article of more general use. The value of the article continues moderate. Carolina is now quoted at 28s to 40s, and Patna 22s 6d per cwt.

The condition of Ireland continues to be the absorbing object of attention. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of death in various parts of the country. Immense numbers of poor half-starved creatures find their way across the channel, and beg and exist as best they can, by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England.

The distress is so overwhelming that the Irish landlords have become alarmed for the safety of their estates, and are combining to devise measures to arrest the ruin which seems to be impending over their heads.

The misery in Ireland is so appalling that it has touched the hearts of the much abused Saxons, who have been generously getting up subscriptions in their various places of worship to relieve it. Much money has been thus collected and sent to the scenes of the distress. Some idea of the state of society across the channel may be inferred from the fact, that in the county of Mayo alone, no less than thirty-two deaths are alleged to have taken place from *starvation*!

LATER FROM MEXICO.

We learn from the New Orleans papers of the 24th ult., that by the arrival at that place of the brig Georgiana, dates as late as the 14th ult., had been received from Tampico. We condense the news from the New Orleans Picayune:—

Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th inst., direct from Victoria. He entered that town with Gen. Quitman on the evening of the 9th. Gen. Quitman drove the enemy before him for the last thirty or forty miles before getting to Victoria. The Mexicans were reluctant to give up the place. As Gen Quitman entered the town the Mexicans were going out on the other side. Gen. Q. had no cavalry and could not pursue them. Col. K. speaks in the warmest terms of the prompt and soldierly conduct of this officer.

Col. Kinney parted from Gen. Taylor at Monte Morales and pushed on with General Quitman to Victoria. From thence he made his way, almost alone, to Tampico, taking Soto la Marina in his route, accomplishing a distance of nearly 250 miles in three days, and narrowly escaping from the advanced parties of the Mexicans on several occasions. He spent a part of a night at the old rancho of Croix, where Sanchez was stationed with twenty dragoons; yet in the morning he contrived to give them the slip. He also succeeded in evading Romano Falcon, the man who is reputed to have killed Col. Cross. At Soto la Marina he found a company of sixty rancheros. He rode at once to the alcade, boldly told him that Gen. Taylor had sent him on a few hours in advance to prepare supplies, and by this ruse made out to come off safely—the rancheros at once dispersing. The services this officer has rendered since the Mexican war broke out have been invaluable. He has ridden thousands and thousands of miles through the country almost alone, his favorite servant Catalino has been killed, he has been himself beset and attacked time and again; yet by his superior riding, by his knowledge of the Spanish language, by his promptness and courage, he has so far succeeded in escaping. Such services as he has rendered the country surely will not be allowed to go unrewarded—but to the news brought by this arrival.

We have no reason to suppose that Gens. Butler and Worth have moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesterday morning. We believe them, together with Gen. Wool, to have been still there or in the vicinity as late as the 1st inst., with at least 6000 troops, and we farther believe that a division of the Mexican army was not far off, watching our movements, and ready to take advantage of any favorable opportunity which circumstances may afford. It may be, and this opinion is entertained by officers of the army high in rank, that the Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood of Saltillo are advanced parties of a force of some 1500 or 2000 men, kept in position on this side of the desert, between Saltillo and San Luis, to destroy the water tanks in case the American army should move in force in the direction of the latter city. This view of the case precludes the idea of a serious attack upon Gen. Worth or Gen. Wool, the object of the Mexicans only being to keep a watch upon the American forces, to retreat before any advance, and cut off the supplies of water as far south as the operations of our army may make it advisable to do so. That the troops spoken of as threatening Saltillo are scouting parties of this corps of observation is confidently believed by officers of experience and discretion—though others, whose opinions are perhaps equally entitled to respect, regard the movement of the enemy in a more serious light. The report brought by Col. Kinney to Tampico, to the effect that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ult., is but the same rumor which has already reached here by way of Matamoros, and which our correspondent "Alto" spoke of in a letter we published last Tuesday. Col. K. heard the rumor at Monte Morales, probably, and had no opportunity to learn the sequel of the anticipated attack.

There is little doubt, as we learn from private letters, that there was a large Mexican force—probably most cavalry—at Tula at last dates, all under command of General Valencia. Gens. Urrea, Romero, Fernandez and others, are also reported to be in the vicinity. It may be recollected that our last accounts from the city of Mexico represented Valencia as on his march to Tula.

From a correspondent at Tampico we learn that on the 1st of January Gen. Taylor sent forward Col. May, of the Dragoons, to examine the mountain pass between Monte Morales and Labradores. On his return from Labradores he took another pass leading to Linares, and was attacked by a large body of the enemy and his rear guard cut off. This was effected by rolling stones into the pass, which was scarcely wide enough for a single horseman. May managed to get through with the main body, and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return to the succor of the rear guard, but it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prize. At one time during the passage of the gorge, the dragoons would have been almost at the mercy of the enemy had the latter discharged their pieces with any accuracy; for the position they occupied was directly over the heads of our troops. We cannot ascertain Col. May's loss, or whether he had any men killed or not.

At the present time, there can be no doubt, Gens. Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson and Pillow, are at Victoria, and with a large force.

In addition to the above, we extract the following interesting letter from the special correspondent of the Picayune, dated

Tampico, Jan. 12, 1847.—*Afternoon.*

Gentlemen—Orders and counter orders, Col. Kinney of Corpus Christi, arrived this morning with despatches from Gen. Taylor—he left Victoria on the evening of the 9th inst., having riden over 200 miles in three days.—He was attended a portion of the way by four dragoons, and came through with only two attendants. Gen. Shields receives orders from Gen. Taylor to suspend operations for the present.

The news from both armies, brought by Col. K., is of great interest. He says that the Mexican force at San Luis Potosi amounts to 30,000 men—he estimates their entire force in the field at 50,000.

The capture of Tampico, according to Col. K. has created the greatest excitement throughout the country. Gen. Butler, with Gens. Worth and Wool and 8000 men—considered the flower of the army—were at Saltillo. A Mexican force of 15,000 was reported on its way to attack them, and our men had taken position outside in anticipation, as the town was incabable of fortification. The engagement should have taken place on the 27th ult., and Col. Kinney speaks confidently of our success. The war seems to be commencing in earnest. You may rely upon the accuracy of Col. K.'s opinion of the strength of the enemy. He is perfectly informed, by Mexicans throughout the country in his pay, and I believe is better acquainted with them than any other person in the country. His account of his ride from Victoria is rich in hair breadth 'scapes and masterly stratagems. He says that he knows the Mexicans better than they know themselves, and I think has given proof of it.

Gens. Taylor and Patterson are at Victoria with 6000 men awaiting orders from Gen. Scott.

It is not supposed that any movement will be made gainst San Luis Potosi. It is pronounced the strongest fortified post in all Mexico, and Santa Anna has said that the man that takes it is welcome to the capital. I believe that a change of warfare will take place on Gen. Scott's assuming the command. The Mountains will be retained and Vera Cruz subjected by a land attack—then ho! for Mexico! But you are doubtless better informed of the plans of our Government than ourselves. At all events there yet remains every thing to be done.

I have given you Col. Kinney's ideas of the state of the war and force of the enemy; your readers know the man and I have the information from him direct. 50,000 men looks like a large number, but it is not asserted that they are all regular troops. An army of such a nature as theirs is quickly raised upon its own soil, and frequently as quickly falls to pieces, but it is very evident that the utmost energy of the nation is capable is aroused to the necessity of checking our advance.

I believe I have not growled about the mail for 24 hours, the fact is that we are becoming resigned to our fate. In haste yours.

We have received letters from Tampico to the 13th inst., one day later than the above, but they contain no later intelligence of importance. One of the letters describes, in glowing terms, the improvement which has taken place at Tampico within the last two months—since the Americans have had possession. Instead of the blasts of the triumphet, shrill notes of the fife, and the deep rools of the drum, announcing some new *pronounciamento*, and instead of the idle groups of ragged *leperos* hanging about, and the general stagnation and inactivity which prevailed, now all is bustle and life. Puffs of steam are heard instead of the trumpet, the shrill whistle of the hardy teamster instead of the fife, and every thing denotes a new and better order of things.

Head Quarters Army of Occupation or Invasion, }
Monterey, Mexico. Nov. 9, 1846. }

My dear * * * * * * :

Your very kind and acceptable letter of the 31st of August, * * * * * * * * reached me only a short time since, for which I beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks. [A few confidential remarks on certain public transactions are here omitted.]

After considerable apparent delay on the part of the Qr. Master's Department, in getting steam boats into the Rio Grande adapted to its navigation, I succeeded, towards the latter part of August, in throwing forward to Camargo, (a town situated on the San Juan River, three miles from its junction with the Rio Grande, on the west side, nearly 500 miles from Brazos Island by water, and 200 by land, and 140 from this place,) a considerable depot of provisions, ordnance, ammunition and forage, and then, having brought together an important portion of my command, I determined on moving on this place. Accordingly, after collecting 1700 pack-mules, with their attendants and conductors, in the enemy's country, (the principal means of transportation for our provisions, baggage, &c.) I left, on the 5th of September, to join my advance, which had preceded me a few days to Seralvo, a small village 75 miles on the route, which I did on the 9th, and, after waiting there a few days for some of the corps to get up, moved on and reached here on the 19th, with 6250 men—2700 regulars, the balance volunteers. For what took place afterwards, I must refer you to my several reports—particularly to my detailed one of the 9th ult. I do not believe the authorities at Washington are at all satisfied with my conduct in regard to the terms of the capitulation entered into with the Mexican commander, which you no doubt have seen, as they have been made public through the official organ, & copied into various other newspapers. I have this moment received an answer (to my despatch announcing the surrender of Monterey, and the circumstances attending the same,) from the Secretary of War, stating that "it was regretted by the President that it was not deemed advisable to insist on the terms I had proposed in my first communication to the Mexican commander, in regard to giving up the city"—adding that "the circumstances which dictated, no doubt justified the change."

Although the terms of capitulation may be considered too liberal on our part by the President and his advisers, as well as by many others at a distance, particularly by those who do not understand the position which we occupied, (otherwise they might come to a different conclusion in regard to the matter,) yet, on due reflection, I see nothing to induce me to regret the course I pursued. The proposition on the part of Gen. Ampudia, which had much to do in determining my course in the matter, was based on the ground that our government had proposed to his to settle the existing difficulties by negotiation, (which I knew was the case, without knowing the result,) which was then under consideration by the proper authorities, & which he (Gen. Ampudia,) had no doubt would result favorably, as the whole of his people were in favor of peace. If so I considered the effusion of blood not only unnecessary, but improper. Their force was also considerably larger than ours: and from the size and position of the place, we could not completely invest it; so that the greater portion of their troops, if not the whole, had they been disposed to do so, could, any night have abandoned the city, at once, entered the mountain passes, and effected their retreat,—do what we would! Had we been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should in all probability, have lost fifty or a hundred men in killed, besides the wounded,—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to. Besides, they had a very large and strong fortification, a short distance from the city, which if carried with the bayonet, must have been taken at a great sacrifice of life; and, with our limited train of heavy or battery artillery, it would have required twenty or twenty-five days to take it by regular approaches.

That they should have surrendered a place nearly as strong as Quebec, well fortified under the direction of skilful engineers,—their works garnished with forty-two pieces of artillery, abundantly supplied with ammunition, garrisoned by 7000 regular and 2000 irregular troops, in addition to some thousand citizens capable of, (and no doubt actually,) bearing arms, and aiding in its defence,—to an opposing force of half their number, scantily supplied with provisions, and with a light train of artillery,—is among the unaccountable occurrences of the times.

I am decidedly opposed to carrying the war beyond Saltillo in this direction, which place has been entirely abandoned by the Mexican forces, all of whom have been concentrated at San Luis Potosi; and I shall lose no time in taking possession of the former as soon as the cessation of hostilities referred to expires,—which I have notified the Mexican authorities will be the case on the 13th inst., by direction of the President of the United States.

If we are (in the language of Mr. Polk and General Scott) under the necessity of "conquering a peace,"—and that by taking the capital of the country,—we must go to Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march on to the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction, I consider out of the question. But admitting that we conquer a peace by doing so,—say, at the end of the next twelve months—will the amount of blood and treasure, which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not,—especially, if the country we subdue is to be given up: and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States.

I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo—deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is best to be done. It seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and the Californias—and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country!"—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on an offensive war—at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace—provided there is a government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which, I fear, will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States, say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties,) I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than 200 miles beyond our depots on the Rio Grande—a very long line on which to keep up supplies (over a land route, in a country like this) for a large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which will be frightful to contemplate, when closely looked into.

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico, is three hundred miles,—one hundred and forty badly watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses. I have informed the War Department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to insure success if we moved on that place,—(a city containing a population of 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides the citizens, an army of 50,000,) a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war.

In regard to the armistice, which would have expired by limitation, in a few days, we lost nothing by it, as we could not move even now, had the enemy continued to occupy Saltillo; for, strange to say, the first wagon which has reached me since the declaration of war, was on the 2d inst., the same day on which I received from Washington an acknowledgment of my despatch announcing the taking of Monterey; and then I received only 125, so that I have been, since May last, completely crippled, and am still so, for want of transportation. After raking and scraping the country for miles around Camargo, collecting every pack-mule and other means of transportation, I could bring here only 80,000 rations, (fifteen days supply, with a moderate supply of ordnance, ammunition, &c., to do which, all the corps had to leave behind a portion of their camp equipage necessary for their comfort, and in some instances among the volunteers, their personal baggage. I moved in such a way, and with such limited means, that, had I not succeeded, I should no doubt have been severely reprimanded, if nothing worse. I did so to sustain the Administration.

* * * * * *

Of the two regiments of mounted men from Tennessee and Kentucky, who left their respective States to join me, in June, the latter has just reached Camargo; the former had not got to Matamoros at the latest dates from there. Admitting that they will be as long in returning as in getting here, (to say nothing of the time necessary to recruit their horses,) and were to be discharged in time to reach their homes, they could serve in Mexico but a very short time. The foregoing remarks are not made with the view of finding fault with any one, but to point out the difficulties with which I have had to contend.

Monterey, the capital of New Leon, is situate on the San Juan river, where it comes out of the mountains—the city (which contains a population of about twelve thousand) being in part surrounded by them, at the head of a large and beautiful valley. The houses are of stone, in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, which, with their strongly inclosed yards and gardens in high stone walls all looped for musketry, make them each a fortress within itself. It is the most important place in Northern Mexico, (or on the East side of the Sierra Madre,) commanding the only pass or road for carriages from this side, between it and the Gulf of Mexico, to the table lands of the Sierra, by or through which the city of Mexico can be reached.

I much fear I shall have exhausted your patience, before you get half through this long and uninteresting letter. If so, you can only commit it to the flames, and think no more about it, as I write in great haste, besides being interrupted every five minutes; so that you must make great allowances for blots, interlineations and blunders, as well as want of connection in so many parts of the same.

Be so good as to present me most kindly to your excellent lady, and accept my sincere wishes for your continued health, prosperity and fame.

I remain, truly and sincerely, your friend,
Z. TAYLOR.

LATER FROM CAMPEACHY.

The Yucatan schooner Campeacheana, Cap. Puente, arrived this morning from Campeachy, whence she sailed on the 10th inst.

A commissioner, named Jose Robira, came passenger on this schooner, on his way to Washington, to negotiate with our Government for an acknowledgment of the independence of the peninsula, or a portion of it.

We have a paper from Compeachy of the date of the 4th inst. In it we find an official report of the capture of the city of Tekax by the forces of Campeachy. The city was summoned in the most formal manner, and the invading hosts drawn up in the most formidable array to await the answer. Upon receiving the refusal to surrender, the signal to lay on was given, and straightway a tremendous on slaught was commenced. We have not time to describe it, but it was altogether successful.—As we read the details, we trembled at approaching the lists of the slain, but they proved less terrific than we had apprehended. Of the attacking party two were killed and three wounded, including one drummer. The defenders of the town fled like frightened sheep, unable to resist the impetuosity of the assailants. No doubt was entertained on the part of the commander of the Campeachy troops that the slaughter among their adversaries was great. Many are reported to have gone halting off. This action occurred on the 29th of December.

Hostilities have spread over the peninsula, the different cities taken different sides in the contest going on. We judge that the advocates of an entire separation from Mexico are in the ascendent; but we look with great suspicion upon the profession of the inhabitants of Yucatan, of whatever party—more especially when they act under the immediate pressure of the presence of the U. S. Squadron.—*N. O. Picayune, January 26th.*

☞SORE THROAT, Coughs, Consumptions, Pains in the various parts of the body, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the usual effects of catching cold.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the body all morbid and corrupt humors in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of every kind of suffering as if by magic. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will, in a short time, make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cold—at the same time the blood and other fluids will be thoroughly purified, and the constitution so completely invigorated, that the body will be restored to even sounder health than before.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which, in order to deceive, are called by names similar to Wright's Vegetable Pills.

The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. *None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French and James Johnson, only agents.

☞WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the greatest remedy for Consumption, and the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the pulmonary organs.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a diseased Liver. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in Asthma, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous that Consumption may and "can be cured," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

Be careful and get the genuine *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* None genuine unless signed by *J. Butts.* Address all orders to *Seth W. Fowle*, Boston, Mass.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, and by Druggists generally in North Carolina.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 21st ult., Mr. Elias Gainey, to Miss Elizabeth J. Williams.

In Bladen county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Munroe, Mr. Albert Gillespie, to Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Col. Wm. Jones.

In Cumberland county, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. Robert Register, of New Hanover county, to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Arch'd McDuffie, of Cumberland.

In Cumberland county, on the 21st ult., Mr. Daniel B. Murphy, to Miss Grissilla A. McKethan.

In Columbus county, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Haynes Lennon, Absalom Powell, Esq., to Miss Experience Lennon, all of Columbus.

In New Orleans, on the 12th ult., by the Rev. T. Clapp, Mr. Robert W. James, formerly of Wilmington, to Miss Jane Ann, daughter of Mr. John Nixon, of that city.

DIED.

In this town, on the 28th ult., Jane Gilchrist, daughter of George Davis, Esq., aged 3 years and 4 months.

In Bladen county, Miss Harriet Matilda, daughter of Jacob Tolar.

In Robeson county, on the 13th ult., Mrs. Jane Dobridge, wife of Dr. Dobridge, of Demarara, S. A., and formerly of Orange county, N. C., in the 36th year of her age.

In Duplin county, on the 17th ult., John S. Hill, Esqr., aged about 45 years.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	$ 8½	a	$ 9
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders.	7	a	
Hog round,	7½	a	8
Western,	5½	a	5¾
BEESWAX—Per pound.	22	a	26
BUTTER—Per pound,	14	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	9 00	a	— —
Do Prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN—Per bushel,	70	a	75
Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,	8	a	9
COTTON—Per pound,	5	a	6½
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	12	a	14
Sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS—Per pound,	30	a	33
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 00
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	75	a	87½
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	75	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	7 00	a	8 00
Wide, do.	6 25	a	00
Scantling,	5 25	a	
Timber,	5 00	a	6 50
MOLASSES—West Indies,	17	a	23
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	13 —	a	14 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	4 —	a	—
NAILS—Per pound,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Turpentine,	0 00	a	2 10
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	2 10
Hard—half price.			
Tar,	1 15	a	1 20
Pitch,	1 20	a	1 25
Rosin—No. 1.	1 —	a	1 12½
No. 2,	60		—
No. 3,	20	a	0 —
Spirits Turpentine,	34	a	
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	—	a	1 —
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	85	a	97
Black Eye,	75	a	80
Cow,	75	a	80
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	14 50
Prime,	10 00	a	10 50
Fresh,	5 —	a	5 50
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 25	a	3 75
Rough—Per bushel,	1 —	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	23	a	35
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	5
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	2 50	a	3 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	24	a	26
Gin,	28	a	30
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	37
STEEL—Per pound,	12½	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	15 —	a	16 —
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	8 —	a	9 —
Dressed,	11 —	a	00 —
SUGAR—Per pound.			
West India,	8½	a	9½
New-Orleans,	7¾	a	8½
Loaf,	13	a	14
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per pound,	3 —	a	3 75
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,	—	a	2 —
Malaga,	34	a	45

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium 1 per cent.
" " " New York, " 1 " "
" " " Boston, " 1 " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Rice, per hundred lbs.,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 25	a	—
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale,	—	a	50
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	
Lumber, per M.,	$6 —	a	—
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 —	a	—
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	6	a	—
TO BALTIMORE—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	33
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	—
Cotton yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	—
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl,	65	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 4.

Naval Stores—The reader will recollect that we stated in a postscript under this head, in our last paper, that the article of Turpentine was dull of sale in the afternoon of Thursday last. The mail due on Thursday did not arrive 'till next morning, and with it came the accounts from Europe; but there had been no improvement made in Naval Stores; consequently, our apprehensions as to a decline, immediately followed; and the article has been selling, since then, from $2 25 to $2 10 for soft; and we quote for sales this morning, at the latter price. Hard Turpentine brought this morning $1 12. *Spirits Turpentine.*—We hear that a small lot has changed hands at 34 cents. We hear of no transaction in *Rosin. Tar*—Is wanted at $1 20; which is an improvement on last sales, of 5 cents.

Lumber & Timber—Is *dull.* In the first, we hear of no sales within the last day or two. A sale of Timber was made to-day, at $5. A strictly prime article would command our outside figure; though the article is not sought after.

Bacon.—Hams have become scarce, and an improvement in price has taken place; sales from wagons at 8½ a 9c. to-day. Sides have also improved, and so have shoulders;—see quotations. Our highest rates are for new bacon.

Flour.—The extraordinary rise in this article, in New York and other northern markets, has had its influence upon the market here; Canal flour has gone up to $6 75 a $7 00; retailers are asking as high as $8. Fayetteville flour has also improved. We quote $6,50 to $7—these are extremes for both Canal and Fayetteville.

Peas.—Ground—sales to-day at 97c., from carts. We quote at 85 to 97c.

Pork.—Northern mess has gone up to $13 50 a $14 50.

Rice.—We can hear of no sales, but holders are refusing $3 75. We quote *Rough* at $1—an improvement.

Corn.—No arrivals since our last. See quotations for store rates.

Staves.—No demand. Quotations nominal.

Freights.—It will be seen from our table that freights have much improved since our last. The rates stated are the latest taken up.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.

COTTON—Sales for the week 10,759 bales, at 10 to 12c, showing an advance on the previous week of ½ to 1c.

RICE—Sales 2,000 casks at $2½ to $3¾.

ROUGH RICE—sales 45,000 bushels at 75 to 94c.

CORN—Two cargoes of N. C. Corn were taken for shipment abroad at 89 and 93c.

BACON—This article likewise has experienced a considerable advance, and we now quote 6¾ a 7c. for Sides, and 4½ a 5c. for Shoulders, at which several sales have been effected, while some holders are asking still higher rates.

LARD—The arrivals during the week are 50 bbls. and 525 kegs Western. There is but little inquiry for the article.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

Naval Stores—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$2 75	a	$3 00
Newbern, "	2 75	a	3 00
Spirits Turpentine, per gall.,		a	40
Tar,	1 81¼	a	2 00
Rice—Per 100 lbs.,	3 25	a	4 50

NAVAL STORES.—The causes which have so long operated, still continue effectually to prevent any transactions in Turpentine for export; North County could probably be shipped to Liverpool or London at less than 8s sterling freight, and engagements of Spirits Turpentine have been made at 75s per 252 gallons. It is believed that most of the crop of Turpentine has come forward, and that it will be found materially less than the last.—Of Spirits Turpentine, we notice sales of 600 casks, mostly in large parcels, at 40c., cash, at which the market is firm, with a light stock, and but limited receipts; 500 bbls. Wilmington Rosin, brought 60c., delivered. Tar is very quiet, selling only in small lots at our quotations.

RICE—Since the arrival of the last advices from Europe, an improvement has been experienced, and the entire sales of the week amount to 1070 tcs. at $3 a $3 75 for ordinary to fair, and $3 87½ a $4 37½, with a few tcs. at $4 50 for good to the best at market. The stock is very light for the season.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 2d.

Naval Stores.—Per barrel—			
Turpentine, new dip,	$	a	$2 05
old dip,		a	$2 05
hard,		a	1 20
Tar		a	1 25
Bacon—Per lb.—assorted,	7	a	8
Corn—Per bbl.—	3 00	a	

The Baltimore Markets.—The flour market was less firm on Saturday, though some 4,000 bbls. Howard st. brands changed hands at $6, less than which holders refused to take.—There were also sales of City Mills flour at $6. It is estimated that the sales of the week reached upwards of 60,000 bbls. The Patriot states that one house alone in Howard st. sold 12,000 bbls. A great deal of that sold has yet to arrive, which will keep the railroads busy for two or three weeks. No change in wheat. Corn is active at 85a 86c., and Oats at 40c.—*Clipper 1st inst.*

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Jan 29—brig Anawon, Swasey, Newport, R. I., to J Hathaway & Son.

brig America, Grows, Mariegalante and St. Thomas, to J Gammell.

brig Orchilla, Harding, Martinique, to J Hathaway & Son.

schr Ann Jane, Bell, Onslow, to G W Davis.

schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow, to G W Davis.

schr Express, Hatchell, Onslow, to G W Davis.

schr Caroline, of Saco, Gilpatrick, 82 days from Matanzas bound to Boston, put in in distress.—Loaded with sugar—had a succession of severe gales; lost nearly all her sails, anchors, bowsprit, jibboom, water casks, &c.

31—brig Baltic, McLanathan, Guadaloupe.

brig Wm. Purrington, Carr, Granada.

schr Ellen Dale, Boyuton, Martinique, to J Hathaway & Son.

schr St. Croix, Hoyt, Barbadoes, to G W Davis.

schr A J DeRosset, Mills, New York, to R W Brown.

Feb. 1—schr Lawrence, Lawrence, Charleston, to J Gammell.

schr O. K., Dale, Charleston, to E J Lutterloh.

schr Wm Pope, Foster, New York, to Barry & Bryant.

schr Braganza, McClintock, Bonaire.

barque Benjamin Adams, Adams, Guadaloupe.

CLEARED.

Jan. 29—schr Florida, Corson, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

30—brig Curacoa, Higgins, Boston, by P K Dickinson.

schr Walter Merchant, Coverdale, Charleston, by J & W L McGary.

schr Col. McRae, Marshall, Philadelphia, by Brown & DeRosset.

Feb. 1—brig Sam'l N Gott, Gray, Guadaloupe.

brig Gallio, Mahoney, St. Jago de Cuba, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow, by G W Davis.

2—schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, by E J Lutterloh.

schr Express, Hatchell, Onslow, by G W Davis.

schr Olivia, Gifford, Newbern, N. C., by R G Rankin.

Feb. 4—schr Franklin, Potter, Gaudaloupe.

SQUIRE'S
NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,
Petersburg, Va.
D. PAINE & CO., MANAGERS.

SPLENDID SCHEMES!!!

ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes.—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!!

H. N. SQUIRE,
Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

GRAND SCHEMES for FEBRUARY, 1847.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1847.
Grand Consolidated, Class No. 4, 78 Nos. 13 drawn.

$40,000! $15,000! $10,000!

1 prize of	$6,000	25 prizes of	$1,500
1 do	4,000	25 do	600
1 do	3,377	25 do	400
5 do	2,000	25 do	300

Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1847.
Susquehanna Lottery, Class No. 11, 78 Nos. 13 drawn.

$30,000! $10,000!

1 prize of	$8,000	100 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	4,000	100 do	500
1 do	3,000	80 do	400
1 do	2,158	65 do	300

Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.
Grand Consolidated, Class No. 7, 75 Nos. 12 drawn.

$30,000! $12,000!

1 prize of	$6,000	1 prizes of	$2,133
1 do	5,000	100 do	1,000
1 do	4,000	50 do	500
1 do	2,500	63 do	300

Wholes $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1847.
Susquehanna Lottery, Class No. 12, 78 Nos. 12 drawn.

$40,000! $10,000!

1 prize of	$6,000	100 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	3,000	20 do	400
1 do	2,000	20 do	350
1 do	1,592	20 do	300

Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

As we are fully determined on selling some of the above prizes, we would earnestly advise our friends and patrons to secure their tickets. Now is the time. All orders confidential.

☞Remember in purchasing by the package, I always give in three tickets.

I have every day Lotteries from $1 to $20, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all capitals can be had at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.

Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Address, H. N. SQUIRE,
Oct 16—5] Petersburg, Va.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in Bladen county, near White Hall. The lands consist of Turpentine and Timber lands, as well as a farming tract. There are now about 70,000 Turpentine boxes on the lands, and a large body of valuable Timber. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves before buying.

For particulars apply to the subscriber at his residence, seven miles east of Elizabeth, on the Wilmington road.

JOSEPH R. KEMP.
Bladen county, Feb 5, 1847—21-4t*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
ONSLOW COUNTY
COURT OF EQUITY,
September Term, 1846.

Mary Ward, }
vs. }
Elijah Murrell, Edw'd } Original Bill of Com-
Williams, and Henry } plaint.
G. Montfort. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward Williams and Henry G. Montfort, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks for the said defendants to appear at the March term of this Court, and answer this bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be given against them.

Witness, J. M. FRENCH, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Onslow, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1846.

J. M. FRENCH, C. M. E.
Feb 5, 1847 [Pr. fee, $6 62½.] 21-4t

House and Lot For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at public auction, in the town of Clinton, Sampson county, on Tuesday of February Court, the large and commodious two story Dwelling House, situated on the main street of Clinton, and nearly oppotite to the Court House. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ISAAC BOYKIN.
Clinton, 29th Jan., 1847.—[20-3t

Positively selling off at Cost.

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to settle his business, offers his cheap and well selected stock of Goods AT COST, consisting of

DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

such as Shawls, Bonnet Ribbons &c.; a great variety of all kinds of Hosiery; a splendid assortment of White Goods, such as Cambrics, Lawns, Mill, Book, and Swiss Jaconet and Rio Grande Muslin; a very nice assortment of Collars and Capes, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Mousseline de Lanes, Cashmeres, Oregon Plaid, Alpacas, Red & White Flannel, Net Shirts and Drawers, Cassimeres, Sainets, &c, &c., together with numerous other articles, all of which are offered for sale at COST, and no mistake about it.

D. TELER,
Jan. 29th, 1847. 20tf Market street.

Particular Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Town having determined on grading and otherwise improving the Burying Ground, immediately adjoining the Episcopalians', have appointed the undersigned a Committee for that purpose. NOTICE, therefore, is hereby given to all persons having friends buried therein, or otherwise interested in the premises to come forward immediately and make arrangements with the Committee concerning bodies that mey have been deposited in the Ground—otherwise, after the grading is made, particular graves cannot be designated; and it will be impossible to lay off the ground with any reference to the promiscuous manner in which it has heretofore been occupied.

It is desirable to commence the grading as early as the 10th of February, and proposals are invited for that purpose.

J. BALLARD, }
P. W. FANNING, } *Committee.*
Jan. 29, 1847.—[20-tf

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime. for sale by
M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

LIQUORS AND WINES—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Bottled, on draught, and by the barrel, warranted of good quality, and for sale low at R H STANTON & CO's.

$1 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th inst., an indented Apprentice—named ROBERT MASON, aged about 18 years. Said boy was bound to the subscriber in 1843, to learn the Cooper's trade. $1 will be given for his delivery to the undersigned; an additional sum of $5 will be paid for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring, or employing him.

JAMES. H. SMITH.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29th, 1847.—[20-3t*

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick county, on the 15th of February next, at public auction, for divison, the Dwelling house belonging to the estate of Sedgwick Spring, dec'd, on a credit of six months.—Bonds with approved security required.

WM. R. SELLERS, Ex'r.
Jan. 29th, 1847.—[20-ts

SALT—100 sacks Liverpool and 500 bushels Turk's Island. For sale by
Jan'y 22.] HOWARD & PEDEN.

BREAD—20 barrels Pilot and 20 do. Navy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BAKERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington that she has opened a *BAKING ESTABLISHMENT* in the house, in the alley, formerly occupied by Mrs. Gardner. All kinds of fresh CAKES and BREAD constantly on hand. Families will be furnished daily at their residences, if required. She solicits a share of the custom of the place.

C. A. MAXWELL.
nuarJay 22, 1847—19-4t.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term, 1846, will be sold at the Court House door in Wilmington on the 2d Monday in March next upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land belonging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane. dec'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser.

T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Wilmington, Jan. 22d, 1847. 19-6t

Saddle, Harness & Trunk
MANUFACTORY,

Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Porter & Blakeslee, and immediately opposite the Chronicle Office, where he is now opening a complete assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Martingales, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Collars, Whips, Spurs, Bits, &c. &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be warranted of good manufacture and materials, and will be sold low for

CASH.

Having LONG EXPERIENCE in the above business, be flatters himself that be will be able to render *full satisfaction* to those who may be disposed to patronize him.

It is his intention to keep no BOOKS, but to adopt the CASH SYSTEM, by which means he will be able to furnish articles MUCH CHEAPER than they have heretofore been bought in this market.

☞Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.
July 31, 1846 46-1y

SPERM CANDLES—4s, 5s, and 6s. a prime article. Soap, all kinds, by
R H STANTON & CO.

Cheaper than Ever.
ENLARGED STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his numerous customers for their liberal patronage the few months past, and begs to inform them that he has just returned from the North with a large and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, from the most extensive manufacturers, and most of which have been made to his special order, and warranted to be of a superior quality, and to give entire satisfaction.

He is also receiving, weekly, from the manufacturers, at low prices, all kinds of Boots and Shoes, that will, in point of beauty, durability and cheapness, eclipse all previous exhibitions; and as his stock is fresh and new, he can, with the utmost confidence, invite all to call and examine it, as he will sell at such prices as to make it the interest of all who want Boots and Shoes to give him a call.

He has also a large supply of Negro Brogans which he will sell cheap.

Boots and Shoes made to measure in the latest style and best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Also, repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest manner.

Lasts kept constantly on hand for sale, suitable for country work.

CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Successor to James Panderford, Market Street.
D25v3-1h)

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the state, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for *half the money* they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.
N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

NEW CHEAP
CASH STORE.

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of **Dry Goods**, among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths
Beaver and Pilot do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings
Canvass and Padding
8 4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.
Negro blankets, a large supply
Red and white Flannel
Carpeting, a large supply
Bed Ticking and Apron checks
Irish Linen and Lawns
Cravats and Scarfs
Table and Bird Eye Diapers
8-4 brown Damask do
8-4 Damask table Cloths
Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings
Turkey Red cotton
Cross Creek Factory do
30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
A large supply of Looking Glasses
Coat, Pant & Vest Buttons Pearl do
Silk Twist and patent Thread
Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs
&c &c. &c.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks
Colered, plain & striped silks
Bombazines, a large supply
Graduated Robes
Tarleton do
Cashmere de Ecosse
Mouslin De Laines
Bl'k & colored Alpacas
Striped, plaid & fig'd do new style
820 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
1265 Shawls, some very fine
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins
Plaid and striped Muslins
Jaconet and Cambric do
1200 Linen do hdkfs
Bonnet and cap Ribbon
Bl'k & col'd Lutestrings
Lace & Edgings, assort'd
Bl'k. and white English silk Hose
do raw do
do & col'd Cashmere do
White, brown and black cotton do
Ladies kid, silk and worsted Gloves and Mits, assorted
Men's Kid and Burlin Gloves

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 2, 1846. 3-y

MR. JOHN W. STANLY,

SIR:—You are hereby notified that on Thursday, the 18th day of February next, at the dwelling house of William J. Nash, in Attakapas, St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert J. Dorsey, Alfred M. Stanley, and William J. Nash; and on the same day, and between the same hours, at the dwelling house of Dr. Peter Enders, in Piduka, in the State of Kentucky, the depositions of Robert Enders, Dr. Peter Enders, and John Harper, all of which depositions are to be read de bene esse, in a suit now pending in the Superior Court of Law for New Hanover County, North Carolina, in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant, when and where you can attend and cross examine if you think fit.

CATHARINE A. STANLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1847. 18-5t

FIGS—1 case of 50 drums, superior Turkey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LONDON CLUB PORTER.—10 doz. Porter, in quart and 10 doz. do. in pint bottles. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

OILS.—Refined Whale Oil, best quality Lamp Oil, Castor Oil, &c. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MOLASSES—20 hhds. new crop Muscovado Molasses at wholesale or retail, by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LIQUORS.—25 bbls. Whiskey; 10 do. Old Monongahela do; 5 do. Rye, very fine; Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin; N. E. Rum; Apple Brandy; Malaga and Port Wine; Madeira, Sherry, and Claret Wines. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

HATS—Nutria, common fur, wool and tarpauling. For sale by
R H STANTON & CO.

BUCKWHEAT—50 bags, 50 boxes and 30 kegs hulled Buckwheat. For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.—Brown Mats, Baskets, Clothe Horses, Clothe Pins, brass bound Buckets, painted Buckets, Varnished do., Cedar Tubs, Pails, Keelers, &c. For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

ORANGES—10,000 very fine large Oranges. At HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

IRISH POTATOES.—[illegible] for sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

BALTIMORE PACKED BEEF.—10 bbls. and 10 ½ do. No. 1 Mess Beef, 200 smoked Tongues. For sale very low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Wilmington District adjoining Wilmington, offers his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises close attention to the business of his office, and hopes by unremitting attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.
March 20, 1846 14-tf

The Old Rock Spring
FOREVER!

THE ROCK SPRING RESTAURATEUR is now open for the accommodation of the public, where every *Refreshment* the market affords may be had, at all hours of the day or night. *The Bar is supplied with choice Liquors, Wines and Cigars.*

DAVID THALLY.
Dec 18, 1846 14-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. -[6-tf.

FULTON Market Beef, Beef Tongues, Salmon, Mackerel and Cod Fish. For sale by
R. H. STANTON. & CO.
Also, Mess and Prime Beef and Pork, New York city inspection, warranted good.

J. T. SCHONWALD.
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rainehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Water st., Murphy's new Brick building, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE,

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administration
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro
Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

FRESH BEEF,
PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
December Term, A. D. 1846.

Bradford Sherman vs. John S. Richards.

Original attachment levied upon one set Harness, one Table and Writing Desk, a lot of Tools, a lot of India Rubber Hose, one Iron Shaft, some pieces of Cast Iron Machinery, with bolts, &c., one Bedstead and Mattrass, one Rocking Chair, one Round Table, one Sofa, two Bureaus, and one pair of Andirons—William Shaw and James McGary summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John S. Richards, the defendant in this case, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; on motion, it is ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendant that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and plead to issue or replevy, the property levied on will be condemned and sold, and the amount in garnishees hands condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Jan'y 1, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 16-6t

White Lead!

150 KEGS A No. 1, extra and pure White Lead; also, Window Glass, 8 x 10, and 10 x 12; Putty; Paint Brushes; Chrome Green; Copal, Japan, and Coach Varnish, &c. &c. Just received and for sale very low, by
[Jan'y 15] WM. SHAW.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of *GARDEN SEEDS*, and will be receiving further supplies during the season. His seeds have given such general satisfaction for the last four years that it is needless to add great care has been taken in their selection. Country Merchants supplied as usual, and the unsold seeds taken back at the end of the season.

Printed Catalogues can be had at his Drug Store, corner Front and Market Streets, where all orders for Grass or Clover Seeds will be attended to.

[Jan'y 15.] WM. SHAW.

BUTTER POTS—[illegible] assorted; at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MAIL PROPOSALS.

2824: From Nashville to Peach Tree Grove, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Nashville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Peach Tree Grove same day by 5 p m

Leave Peach Tree Grove every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Nashville same day by 12 m

2825: From Stantonsburgh, to Tossnott Depot, 10 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Stantonsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 9 a m, arrive at Tossnott Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Tossnott Depot every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Stantonsburgh same days by 4 p m

2826: From Stantonsburgh, by Speight's Bridge, Snow Hill, Hookerstown, Airy Grove, Kinston, Strabane, Albertson's, Saracta, and Kenansville, to Strickland's Depot, 86 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Stantonsburgh every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 6 p m

Leave Strickland's Depot every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Stantonsburgh next day by 6 p m

2827: From Dudley, by Whitfield's Mills, Sleepy Creek, and Jericho, to Strabane, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Dudley every Friday at 11 a m, arrive at Strabane same day by 7 p m

Leave Strabane every Saturday at 10 a m, arrive at Dudley same day by 6 p m

2828: From Strickland's Depot, by Kenansville, Hallsville, Richland, and Market Place, to Trenton, 57 miles and back, once a week

Leave Strickland's Depot every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Trenton next day by 6 p m

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Strickland's Depot next day by 11 a m

2829: From Wilmington, by Topsail Sound, Stump Sound, Snead's Ferry, Stone Bay, Foy's Store, and Onslow c h, to Richland, 73 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilmington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Richland next day by 6 p m

Leave Richland every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 6 p m

2830: From Wilmington, by Long's Creek, Moore's Creek, Harel's Store, and Taylor's Bridge, to Clinton, 66 miles and back, once a week—Black River Chapel to be supplied on return trip

Leave Wilmington every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Clinton next day by 12 m

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Wilmington next day by 9 p m

2831: From Taylor's Bridge, by Lisburn, to Gravelly Hill, 16 miles and back, once a week

Leave Taylor's Bridge every Saturday at 4 p m, arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 8 p m

Leave Gravelly Hill every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Taylor's Bridge same day by 9 a m

2832: From Clinton, to Cox's Store, 19 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Cox's Store same day by 6 p m

Leave Cox's Store every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Clinton same day by 11 a m

2833: From Onslow c h, by French mills, to Swansborough, 26 miles and back, once a week

Leave Onslow c h every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Swansborough next day by 4 p m

Leave Swansborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Onslow c h next day by 2 p m

2834: From Newbern, by Polloksville, Trenton, Kinston, and Mosely Hall, to Goldsboro', 78 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 m, arrive at Goldsboro' next days by 6 a m

Leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Newbern next days by 6 a m

2835: From Newbern, by Cravensville, to Beaufort, 48 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Newbern every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Beaufort same days by 5 p m

Leave Beaufort every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Newbern same days by 5 p m

2836: From Polloksville, by Bainbridge, to Hadnot's, 25 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Polloksville every other Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Hadnot's same day by 9 p m

Leave Hadnot's every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Polloksville same day by 1 p m

2837: From Kinston, Lenoir county, by R D Nunn's, Lewis Jones's, and Stephen M Gradly's, to Hallsville, in Duplin county, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Kinston every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hallsville same day by 6 p m

Leave Hallsville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Kinston same day by 6 p m

2838: From Greenville, by Contentnia, Hookerstown, Snow Hill, and Fort Run, to Goldsborough, 46 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greenville every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Goldsborough same day by 9 p m

Leave Goldsborough every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Greenville same day by 12 p m

2839: From Washington, by Bath, Pungo Bridge, Pungo, Leechville, Germanton, Slade's creek, Swan Quarter c h and Lake Landing, to Middletown, 93 miles and back, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route

Leave Washington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Bath same day by 6 p m

Leave Bath every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Washington same day by 12 m

Leave Washington every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Middleton next Saturday by 12 m

Leave Middleton every Saturday at 2 p m, arrive at Washington next Monday by 8 p m

Proposals, in addition to the above, are also invited as follows:

From Washington by Bath, Pungo bridge, Pungo, Leechville, Slades Creek, Swan Quarter, and Lake Landing to Middletown, *returning by Fairfield and Swan Quarter to Washington*, twice a week to Bath, and once a week the remainder of the route, 101 miles.

2840: From Washington, by Ocracoke, to Portsmouth, 75 miles and back, once a week

Leave Washington every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Ociacoke next Saturday by 9 a m, and at Portsmouth same day by 12 m

Leave Portsmouth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Washington next Wednesday by 12 m

2841 From Plymouth, by Gardner's Bridge, Williamston, Washington, and Swift creek Bridge, to Newbern, 80 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Plymouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Newbern same days by 10 p m.

Leave Newbern every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m, arrive at Washington same days by 12 m, and at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

2842 From Plymouth, by Cool Spring, to Columbia, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Plymouth every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Columbia same day by 4 p m

Leave Columbia every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Plymouth same day by 6 p m

2843 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Bethel, Pitch Landing, and Winton, to Murfreesborough, 61 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Windsor every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 11 p m

Leave Murfreesborough every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Windsor same days by 11 p m

2844 From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, New Lebanon, South mills, Lake Drummond, Deep creek, Va, to Norfolk, Va, 81 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Edenton every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Norfolk same days by 6 p m

Leave Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Edenton same days by 11 p m

Proposals for six times a week service on this route will be considered

2845: From Edenton, by Ballard's Bridge, Mintonsville, Sunbury, Middle Swamp, Gatesville, and Somerton, to Suffolk, Va, 77 miles and back, once a week

Leave Edenton every Thursday at 4 a m arrive at Suffolk next day by 4 p m

Leave Suffolk every Tuesday at 11 a m, arrive at Edenton next day by 6 p m

2846: From Edenton, to Merry Hill, 10 miles and back, once a week

Leave Edenton every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Merry Hill same day by 3 p m

Leave Merry Hill every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 10 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered

2847: From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 12 miles and back, once a week

Leave Woodville every Monday at 12 m, arrive at Durant's Neck same day by 3 p m

Leave Durant's Neck every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Woodville same day by 11 a m

2848: From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indiantown, Currituck c h, Northwest River Bridge, Va, Hickory Ground, and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 66 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Elizabeth City every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m

Leave Norfolk every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m

2849: From Currituck c h, by Coinjock & Poplar branch, to Powell's point, 34 miles and back, once a week

Leave Currituck c h every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Powell's point same day by 5 pm

Leave Powell's point every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Currituck c h same day by 7 p m

2850: From Franklin Depot, Va, by South Quay, Winton, N C, & Edenton, to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Franklin Depot every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m, arrive at Plymouth same days by 11 p m

Leave Plymouth every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11½ p m, arrive at Franklin Depot next days by 10½ a m

Separate proposals to convey the mail three times a week between Edenton and Plymouth, by a schedule to connect the Norfolk and Edenton mails with the Plymouth and Newbern mails, will be considered.

2851: From Murfreesborough, by Martinsville and Potecasi, to St John, 24 miles & back, once a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at St John same day 11 a m

Leave St John every Friday at 12 m, arrive at Murfreesborough same day by 5 p m

2852: From Murfreesborough to Newson's Depot, Va, 18 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Murfreesborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Newson's Depot same days by 12 m

Leave Newson's Depot every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p m, arrive at Murfreesborough same days by 9 p m

Proposals to end this route at Gareysburg, N C, instead of Newson's Depot, will be considered

2853: From Ridgeway by Bullock's Store, Palmer's Spring, Va, St Tammany and Fitt's Store, N C, to Ridgeway, equal to 18 miles, twice a week

Leave Rideway every Tuesday and Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 7 p m

2854: From Ridgeway, by Exchange and Woodworth's to Clarksville, Va, 30 miles and back, three times a week, with a tri-weekly branch from Woodworth's to Boydton, Va, 12 miles, to run in due connexion

Leave Ridgeway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Clarksville same days by 3 p m

Leave Clarksville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ridgeway same days by 3 p m

☞Proposals to extend the service on this route from Clarksville by Halifax c h to Danvillle, will be considered

2855: From Henderson to Williamborough, 9 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Williamsborough same days by 3 p m

Leave Williamsborough every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Henderson same days by 11 a m

Proposals for twice a week service will be considered.

2856: From Henderson, by Oxford, Oakhill, Roxborough, Leesburg, Red House, and Milton, to Danville, Va, 73 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Henderson every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday after the arrival of the northern mail, say 10 a m, arrive at Danville next days by 7 a m.

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Henderson next days by 7 a m

Proposals for twice a week service on this route will be considered.

2857: From Franklinton, by Wilton, Tallyho, Buffalo Hill, Red Mountain, and Caldwell, to Hillsborough, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Franklinton every Wednesday at 4 p m, arrive at Hillsborough next day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Franklinton next day by 10 a m

2858: From Forestville, by New Light, Wilton, and Brookville, to Oxford, 42 miles and back, once a week

Leave Forestville every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

Leave Oxford every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Forestville same day by 7 p m

2859: From Forestville to Rollesville, 5 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Forestville every Monday and Thursday at 11 a m, arrive at Rollesville same days by 1 p m

Leave Rollesville every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Forestville same days by 10 a m

2860: From Louisburg, by Reubentown, to Ransom's Bridge, 18 miles and back, once a week

Leave Louisburg every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Ransom's Bridge same day by 11 a m

Leave Ransom's Bridge every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Louisburg same day by 7 p m

2861: From Oxford, by Waterloo, Bullock's, Abraham's Plains, & Brownsville, to Young's X Roads, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Oxford every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Young's X Roads same day by 6 p m

Leave Young's X Roads every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 6 p m

2862: From Oxford, by Tallyho, Dutchville, Knapp of Reeds, Stagville, South Lowell Mills, Lipscomb, and Enoe mills, to Hillsborough, 46 miles & back once a week

Leave Oxford every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Oxford same day by 7 p m

2863: From Wilton, by Tranquility, Fishdam, Westpoint, Prattsburgh, and Trice's Store, to Chapel Hill, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 7 p m

Leave Chapel Hill every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilton same day by 7 p m.

2864: From Hillsborough, by Cedar Grove, Junto, Prospecthill, and Gordonton, to Leesburg, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Leesburg same day by 5 p m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 5 p m

2865: From Hillsborough, by Walnut Grove and Van Hook's Store, to Roxborough, 24 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 a m arrive at Roxboro' same day by 4 p m

Leave Roxborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 4 p m

2866: From Hillsboro', by Hawfield, Mount Willing, Ruffin's Mills, McDaniels, and Rockcreek, to Long's Mills, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Hillsboro' every Thursday at 6 a m. arrive at Long's Mill's same day by 6 p m

Leave Long's mills every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hillsborough same day by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Long's mills to Ashborough will be considered

2867: From Ashborough to Lawrenceville. 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 7 p m

Leave Lawrenceville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 7 p m

2868: From Ashborough, by Moffitt's mills, Waddell's Ferry, and Brower's mills, to Prosperity, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Prosperity same day by 5 p m

Leave Prosperity every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 5 p m

2869: From Mason Hall, by Big Falls, Pleasant Grove, Fawcett's Store, Mooresville, Stoney creek, Anderson's Store, and High Towers, to Leesburg, 53 miles and back, once a week

Leave Mason Hall every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Leesburg next day by 12 m

Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Mason Hall next day by 7 p m

2870: From Greensborough, by Monticello, High Rock, Lenox Castle, Slade's, Locust Hill, and Yanceyville, to Milton, 53 miles & back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 a m, arrive at Milton next days by 2 a m

Leave Milton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p m, arrive at Greensborough next days by 6 p m

Proposals to extend this route from Milton, by Cunningham's Store and Bloomsburg, Va, to Halifax c h, will be considered

Proposals for semi-weekly service will also be considered

2871: From Greensborough, by Jamestown, Brummell's, Rich Fork, and Lexington, to Salisbury, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2½ p m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 7½ a m

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by 12 p m

2872: From Greenboro', by Shaw's mills, Clapp's, Holt's Store, Hartshorn, Rock creek, Snow Camp, Sandy Grove, Mudlick, Hickory Mountain, Cane creek, Hadley's mills, and Rock Rest, to Pittsborough, 68 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensboro' every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next day by 5 p m

Leave Pittsborough every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough next day by 5 p m

2873: From Greensborough, by Fentriss, Centre, and New Salem, to Ashborough, 29 miles and back, once a week

Leave Greensborough every Tuesday at 9 a m, arrive at Ashborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Ashborough every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same day by 3 p m.

2874. From Greensborough, by Hillsdale, Monroeton, Troublesome, Reidsville, Rawlingsburg, and Graves, to Danville, Va, 52 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Danville same days by 5 p m

Leave Danville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m, arrive at Greensboro' same days by 1 p m

2875. From Greensborough, by New Garden, Friendship, Kernersville, and Limestone Well, to Salem, 28 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Greensboro' every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 p m, arrive at Salem same days by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Greensborough same days by 2 p m

2876. From Reidsville, by Wentworth, and Eagle Falls, to Leaksville, 18 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Leaksville same days by 12 m

Leave Leaksville every Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Reidsville same days by 7 p m

2877 From Reidsville, by Lawson's Store, Blackwell's, and Sergeantsville, to Yanceyville, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Reidsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Yanceyville same day by 1 p m

Leave Yanceyville every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Reidsville same day by 9 p m

2878 From Hillsdale, by Summerfield, Oak Ridge, and Belew's Creek, to Kernersville, 19 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsdale every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Kernersville same day by 12 m

Leave Kernersville every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Hillsdale same day by 6 p m

2879 From Wentworth, by Pleasantville, Madison, Ayresville, Crooked Creek, Colesville, Francisco, and Big Creek, to Mount Airy, 68 miles and back, twice a week to Madison, and once a week residue.

Leave Wentworth every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 12 m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth next day by 6 p m

Leave Wentworth every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Madison same day by 12 m

Leave Madison every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Wentworth same day by 5 p m

2880 From Salem, by Columbian Inn, Blakeley, Madison, and Grogansville, to Martinsville, Va, 60 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Martinsville next day by 12 m

Leave Martinsville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem next day by 8 p m

2881 From Salem, by Germanton, Red Shoals, Martin's Lime Kilns, and Colesville, to Patric c h, Va, 50 miles and back, twice a week to Germanton, and once a week residue Columbian Inn to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Salem every Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Patrick c h same day by 11 p m

Leave Patrick c h every Monday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem same day by 11 p m

Leave Salem every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 10 a m

Leave Germanton every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m

2882 From Salem by Oldtown, Bethania, Little Yadkin, Olive Mount, Tilmont, Mount Airy, Good Spur, Va, Hillsville, Poplar Camp, and Jackson's Ferry, to Wytheville 93 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Wytheville next days by 11 p m

Leave Wytheville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 p m

Proposals for semi-weekly service will be considered.

2883: From Salem, by Panther creek, Huntsville, Hamptonville, Chapell's X Roods, Dennyville, Elder Branch, Wilkesboro', Church's Store, Reddy's River, Jefferson, North Fork, Taylorsville, Te, Moore's Iron Works, Dugger's Ferry, Hampton, and Elizabethtown, to Jonesborough, 171 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Jonesborough next Friday, Monday, and Wednesday by 6 p m

Leave Jonesborough every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Salem next Friday, Monday, and Wednesday by 6 p m

Proposals for once a week, and also for twice a week service will be considered

2884 From Salem, by Clemmonsville, Smith Grove, Mocksville, County Line, and Oak Forest, to Statesville, 51 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salem every Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Statesville next days by 6 p m

Leave Statesville every Monday and Thurseay at 6 a m, arrive at Salem next days by 11 a m

2885 From Salem, by Midway, to Lexington, 20 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salem every Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Salem same day by 8 p m

2886 From Bethania, by Vienna, Red Plains, Forbush, Republic, and Dowelltown, to Hamptonville, 32 miles and back, once a week

Leave Bethania every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 5 p m

Leave Hamptonville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Bethania same day by 5 p m

2887 From Rockford, by Walnut Lane, Jonesville, and Brier creek, to Wilkesborough, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 6 p m

2888 From Rockford, by Siloam, Stoney Ridge, Wolfe's, and Little Yadkin, to Germanton, 31 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rockford every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Germanton same day by 4 p m

Leave Germanton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Rockford same day by 4 p m

2889 From Hamptonville, by Zion, New Hope, Mount Pisgah, and Liberty Hill, to Statesville, return by Liberty Hill, Snow creek, and Williamsburg, to Hamptonville, equal to 35 miles, once a week

Leave Hamptonville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Hamptonville same day by 7 p m

2890 From Elder Branch, by Brier creek, Hay Meadow, Mulberry, and Laurel Spring, to Mouth of Wilson, Va, 47 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Elder Branch every other Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Mouth of Wilson next day by 11 a m

Leave Mouth of Wilson every other Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Elder Branch next day by 5 p m

2891 From Wilkesborough, by Holman's Ford and Laurel Gap, to Council's store, 35 miles and back, once in two weeks

Leave Wilkesborough every other Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Council's store same day by 6 p m

Leave Council's store every other Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

2892 From Wilkesborough, by Elkville, Fort Defiance, Lenoir c h, and Copenhagen, to Morgantown, 49 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wilkesborough every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgontown next day by 12 m

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday at 2 p m, arrive at Wilkesborough next day by 7 p m

2893 From Morgantown, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, and Minersville, to Rutherfordton, 42 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown same days by 7 p m

2894 From Morgantown, by Marion c h, Old Fort, and Swannano, to Ashville, 59 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Morgantown every Thursday and Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville next days by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 4 p m

2895 From Morgantown, by Linville river, North Cove, Grassy creek, Bakersville, Burnsville, Bald creek, Ivy, and Stockville, to Ashville, 98 miles and back, once a week; return by Young's instead of Bakersville.

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville every Thursday by 4 p m

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown every Sunday by 4 p m

2896 From Morgantown, by Perkinsville, Colletsville, Globe, Valley Crucis, Sugar Grove, Council's store, Moret's mill, and Elk X roads, to Jefferson, 76 miles and back, once a week

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m

Leave Jefferson every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 6 p m

2897 From Morgantown, by Love Lady, Catawba View, Wittenberg, Little river, and Grassy Fork, to James's X roads, 48 miles and back, once a week; Deal's mills to be supplied on the return trip

Leave Morgantown every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at James's X roads next day by 5 p m

Leave James's X roads every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown next day by 11 a m

2898: From Marion c h by Turkey Cove, and Bakersville, to Elizabethtown, Tenn. 63 miles and back, once a week

Leave Marion c h every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Elizabethtown next day by 5 p m

Leave Elizabethtown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Marion c h next day by 5 p m

2899: From Statesville, by Fancy Hill, Stoney Point, Jame's x Roads, and Bogles', to Wilkesborough, 37 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Saturday at 6 a m arrive at Wilkesborough same day by 6 p m

Leave Wilkesborough every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesville same day by 6 p m

2900: From Statesville by Bethany Church, Tabor Church, Houstonville, Hamptonville, Dowelltown, Rockford, Scull Camp, and Haystack, to Mount Airy, 80 miles and back, once a week

Leave Statesville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Mount Airy next day by 8 p m

Leave Mount Airy every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Statesvile next day at 6 p m

2901: From Salisbury, by Mount Vernon, Mocksville, and Farmington, to Huntsville, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Salisbury every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville same day by 7 p m

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury same day by 7 p m

2902: From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Newton, Chesnut Oak, and Drowning creek, to Mrgantown, 79 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Salisbury every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Morgantown next days by 11 p m

Leave Morgantown every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 8 p m

2903: From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mount Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Graham's Forge, Lincolnton, Wilsonville, Garner's Ford, Rutherfordton, Chimney Rock, and Fairview, to Ashville, 140 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Ashville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday by 4 a m

Leave Ashville every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Salisbury every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 6 a m

2904: From Salisbury by Lutherville, Coleman, Concord, Harrisburg, Charlotte, White Hall, and Ranaleburg, to Yorkville, S C, 72 miles and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday at 8½ a m, arrive at Yorkville next days by 8½ a m

Leave Yorkville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 6 a m

2905: From Salisbury, by Rockville, Gold Hill, Kendall's Store, Albermarle, Norwood, Cedar Hill, Beverly, Wadesborough, Morven, and Sneedsborough, to Cheraw, S C, 85 miles, and back, three times a week

Leave Salisbury every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Cheraw next days by 5 p m

Leave Cheraw every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a m, arrive at Salisbury next days by 5 p m

2906: From Jamestown, by Westminister, Deep River, Abbott's Creek, Brownstown, Midway, Sandy Ridge, and Fulton, to Mocksville, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Jamestown every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 7 p m

Leave Mocksville every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m

2907: From Jamestown, by Hunt's Store, Fair Grove, La Grange, New Market, New Salem, Sandy creek, Troy's Store, Long's mills, Patterson's Store, Snow Camp, Lindley's Store, Clover Garden, and Rock Spring to Hillsborough, 82 miles and back once a week

Leave Jamestown every Tuesday at [illegible] a m, arrive at Hillsborough next day by 7 p m

Leave Hillsborough every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Jameston next day by 7 p m

2908: From Lexington, by Tyro, to Yadkin, 15 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lexington every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Yadkin same day by 6 p m

Leave Yadkin every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lexington same day by 11 a m

2909: From Pittsborough, by Haywood, Martha's Vineyard, Chalk Level, and Northington, to Harrington, 38 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Harrington same day by 7 p m

Leave Harrington every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 7 p m

3910: From Pittsborough, by Pedlars's Hill, Gulph, Watson's Bridge, and Centreville, to Carthage, equal to 40 miles, once a week, return by Prosperity, instead of Centreville

Leave Pittsborough every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Carthage same day by 6 p m

Leave Carthage every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Pittsborough same day by 6 p m

2911: From Pittsborough, by Emerson's Tan Yard, Brush creek, Moffits mills, Brower's mills, and Gold Region, to Caledonia, 56 miles and back once a week

Leave Pittsborough every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Caledonia next day by 4 p m

Leave Caledonia every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Pittsborough next by 4 p m

2912: From Lawrenceville, by Harrisville, Wind Hill and Jackson Hill, to Healing Spring, return by Jackson Hill and Milledgeville to Lawrenceville, equal to 33 miles once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Healing Spring same day by 5 p m

Leave Healing Spring every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 5 p m

2913: From Lawrenceville, by Mount Gilead, Dumas's Store, and Lisleville, to Wadesborough 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Wadesborough same day by 4 p m

Leave Wadesborough every Saturday at 7 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p m

2914: From Wadesborough by Lanesborough, Jenkin's Store, Coburns, Store, Orrville, and Maxwell's Store, to Charlotte, 52 miles and back, once a week

Leave Wadesborough every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Charlotte next day by 4 p m.

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 9 a m.

2915: From Wadesborough, by Poplar Hill, White's Store, eltonsville, Lane's Creek, Beaver Dam, Richardson's Creek, Jenken's Store, Hammond's Store, and Diamond Hill, to Wadesborough equal to 38 miles, once a week.

Leave Wadesborough every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Wadesborough next day by 6 p m.

2916: From Cheraw, S C, by Stewardstown, N C, Rockingham, Dockery's Store, Covington, Powellton, McCallum's Store, and Butler's mills, to Troy, 59 miles and back, twice a week to Rockingham, and once a week the residue. Return by Bostick's mills, instead of Powellton, Covington, and Dockery's Store.

Leave Cheraw, S C every Wednesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 9 p m.

Leave Rockingham every Wednesday and Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Cheraw same days by 12 m

Leave Rockingham every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Troy same day by 6 p m

Leave Troy every Sunday at 5 a m, arrive at Rockingham same day by 6 p m

2917: From Charlotte, by Sharon, Hemphill's Store, Providence, Sunflower and Wolfsville, to Jacksonham, S C, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Charlotte every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonham same day by 7 p m

Leave Jacksonham every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2918: From Charlotte, by Mount Seer, Pleasant Valley, S C, Belair, Cureton's Store, Lancaster, c h, Pleasant Hill, Hanging Rock, Sandton, Flat Rock, and Grannies Quarter, to Camden, 77 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Tuesday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Camden same days by 3 p m

Leave Camden every Monday and Thursday at 8 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h same days by 8 p m, and at Charlotte next days by 6 p m

2919: From Charlotte, by Tuckasaga and Woodlawn, to Lincolnton, 33 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Charlotte every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same days by 4 p m

Leave Lincolnton every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte, same days by 4 p m

2920: From Charlotte, by Martindale, Hopewell, Cowan's Ford, Rozell's Ferry, Fomeys and Cottage Home, to Beattie's Ford, 28 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Beattie's Ford same day by 6 p m

Leave Beattie's Ford every Friday at 8 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 6 p m

2921: From Charlotte, by Equality, Steele Creek, South Point, Stowesville, Erasmus, Catawba Creek, and Hoylesville, to Lincolnton, 51 miles and back once a week

Leave Charlotte every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next day by 11 a m

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Charlotte, next day, by 6 p m

2922: From Charlotte, by Alexandriana, Hickory Grove, Davidson's College, Mount Mourne, and Fallstown; to Statesville, 41 miles and back, once a week

Leave Clarlotte every Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Statesville same day 7 p m

Leave Statesville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Charlotte same day by 7 p m

2923: From Concord, by Flint Hill and Mill Grove, to Davidson College, return hy Unity and Mill Hill, to Concord, equal to 19 miles once a week

Leave Concord every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Davidson College same day by 11 a m

Leave Davidson College every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Concord same day 7 p m

2924: From Concord, by Kirkland, Welch's mills, Poineer mills, Morrison's' Tan Yard, Clear Creek, Coburn's Store, Fullwood's Store, Oakville, Monroe c h, Walkersville, and Jacksonham, S C, to Lancaster, c h, 72 miles and back, once a week

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Lancaster c h next day by 6 p m

Leave Lancaster c h every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Concord next day by 5 p m

2925; From Concord, by Mount Comfort; to Bost's Mills, 16 miles and back, once week

Leave Concord every Monday at 7 am, arrive at Bost's mills same day by 12 m

Leave Bost's mill every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Concord same day by 6 p m

2926: From Beatties Ford, by Sherill's Ford and Lowrance's Mills to Hokesville, and return by Flint Rock, Lowrance's Mill, Mountain creek, and Dry Ponds, to Beattie's Ford, equal to 31 miles, once a week

Leave Beatties Ford every Wednesday at 12 m, arrive at Hokesville next day by 12 m

Leave Hokesville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Beattie's Ford next day by 12 m

2927: From Lincolnton, by Killiam's Mills, Early Grove, Newton c h, and Fisher's, to Catawba View, 29 miles & back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Catawba View same day by 6 p m

Leave Catawba View every Sunday at 7 a m, arrive at Lincolnton, same day by 6 p m

2928: From Lincolnton, by Siegle's Store, Jacob's Fork, & Mull Grove, to Morgantown, 39 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Morgantown same day by 6 p m

Leave Morgantown every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 6 p m

2929: From Lincolnton, by Long creek Shoals, Falls, Crowder's creek, and Bethel, to Yorkville, S C, 40 miles and back, once a week

Leave Lincolnton every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Yorkville same day by 7 p m

Leave Yorkville every Sunday at 8 a m, arrive at Lincolnton same day by 8 p m

2930: From Lincolnton, by Buffalo, Shelby, Swangston, Erwinsville, Limestone Springs, S C, and Hurricane, to Spartansburg, 62 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Lincolnton every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Spartansburg, next days by 8 p m

Leave Spartansburg every Sunday & Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Lincolnton next days by 7 a m

2931: From Shelby, by Antoch, to Yorkville, S C, 35 miles and back, once a week

Leave Shelby every Monday at 6 am, arrive at Yorkville same day by 6 p m

Leave Yorkville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p m

2932: From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Sunday Plains, Earlesville, S C, Gowensville, Caldwell, and Milford, to Greenville c h, 51 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Greenville c h next day by 11 a m

Leave Greenville c h every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m

2933: From Rutherfordton, by High Shoals, Mooresborough, Birchettsville, Camp Call, Piedmont, Duncan's creek, and Logan's Store, to Rutherfordton, equal to 36 miles, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton, every Wednesday at 5 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 6 p m

2934: From Rutherfordton, by Pinckney, Golden Valley, Minersville, & Military Grove, to Marion c h, return by Sugar Hill, to Rutherfordton, equal to 41 miles, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Monday at 12 m, arrive at Marion c h next day by 6 p m

Leave Marion every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 11 a m

2935: From Rutherfordton, by Webbsford, Shelby, Muddy Fork, White Plains, King's Mountain, and Falls, to Catawba creek, 67 miles and back once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 3 p m, arrive at Catawba creek next Thursday by 9 a m

Leave Catawba creek every Thursday at 10 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 pm

2936: From Rutherfordton, by Poorsford, Edwin Thorn's, Buck creek, Arrowood, Hicksville, and Sandy Run, to Shelby c h, 30 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Shelby c h, same day by 6 p m

Leave Shelby c h every Monday at 7 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m

2937: From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Green river, Edneyville, and Hendersonville, to Mill's river, 60 miles and back, once a week

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Mill's river next day by 6 p m

Leave Mill's river every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 6 p m

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited

2938: From Ashville, by Sulphur Springs, Mill river, Boilston, Claytonville, and Davidson's river, to Cathey's creek, 38 miles and back, once a week

Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Cathey's creek same day by 6 p m

Leave Cathey's creek every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m

2939: From Ashville, by Pigeon river, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Scott's creek, Franklin, Tennessee river, and Clayton, Ga, to Clarksville, 118 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Ashville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Clarksville every Wednesday and Sunday by 6 p m

Leave Clarksville every Mouday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Ashville every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 p m.

2940. From Aashville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, and Crab Tree, to Waynesville, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashville every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Waynesville every Sunday by 4 p m.

Leave Waynesville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville next day by 5 p m.

2941. From Frnaklin by Valleytown, Dawesville, Rossville, Murphy C. H. and Ivy Log, to Blairsville, Ga., 68 miles and back once a week.

Leave Franklin every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Blairsville next day by 6 p m.

Leave Blairsville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Franklin next day by 6 p m.

2942. From Quallatown, by Alarka, Cheoah Valley, to Valleytown, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m.

Leave Valleytown every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

2943. From Chilhowee, Te., Blount county, to Cheoee, Cherokee county, N. C., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chilhowee every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Cheoee next day by 12 noon.

Leave Cheoee every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Chilhowee next day by 6 p m.

☞Proposals for supplying the following offices in North Carolina, at a sum to be named. and subject to the condition of being limited to the net proceeds of the office, are invited.

Bear Branch, from Faisou's Depot, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Berea, from Oxford, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Botanic Hill, from Hilliardston, 7 miles and back, once a week.

Brookville, from Oxford, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Franklinville, from Ashborough, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Grove Hill, from Warrenton, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Johnson's Mills and Ridge Spring, from Hookerstown, 16 miles and back, once in two weeks.

Judesville, from Scull Camp, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Mt. Ul'a, from Cowansville, 5 miles and back, once a week

Newby's Bridge, from Hertford, 9 miles and back, once a week.

New Light, from Forestville, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Olive Hill, from Roxborough, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Parson's Mills, from Jamestown, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Roseneath, from Scotland Neck, 4 miles and back, once a week.

Thompson's Store, from Allemance, 6 miles and back, once a week.

Walnut Cove, from Germanton, 6 miles and back, once a week.

White Cross, from Chapel Hill, 8 miles and back, once a week.

Form for a bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No. from to as often as the advertisement requires in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following modes of conveyance, to wit: [here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of $."

Dated.

Form of guarantee to accompany each bid:

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guaranties that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the service proposed."

Dated.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on rail road and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail is to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and the number of the officers will require their employment by the department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrived is so far behind time as to losse the connexion with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service, and pay when he wishes to dispense with the service in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.—Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit: the 10th March next, at 9 a m, or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or imparcticable at certain seasons to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supplying in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated—also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horseback is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail proposals in the State of ———," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 10th March next, at 9 o'clock, a m.

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st Ju'y next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will, immediately after the 1st April next, report that fact to the department, stating their exact distance from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail mesaengers, from and after the 1st July next.

19. Under the act of 3d March, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance that is inadequate for the route in respect to the cerrainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name a mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit: on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two-horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will be preferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two-horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

C. JOHNSON

Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1846.

[D18—11-12w]